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NOT MUCH HOPE NOW

Major Black Says That Repeal of the Bank Tax Is Dead.

SPRINGER DROPS ON THE OTHER SIDE

Senate Committee Takes Up the Tariff Bill Today.

COAL MAY HAVE TO PAY A SMALL DUTY

Mr. Whitney's Nova Scotia Syndicate Does Not Object—Boutelle Makes a Weak Attack on the Administration.

Washington, February 5.—(Special)—Major Black, of the Augusta district, who is a member of the house committee on banking and currency, says he sees but little prospect of any favorable report on any sort of a bill repealing the 10 per cent tax on state banks being made to the house from his committee. Of course, he says, an unfavorable report could be made and that would get it up in the house, but such action would be a reflection upon the committee. He, however, expects to act with Judge Culberson and Mr. Cox in bringing it up in the house as an amendment to the bill exempting banks, which issued notes during the panic, from taxation.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, who is the chairman of the committee, has gone entirely over to the opposition. He told me today that the repeal of this tax would prove disastrous in his state, and he intended to fight it. He, however, thinks the question will be voted on in the house, but that it will be defeated.

A Small Duty Probable on Coal.

Tomorrow morning the senate committee on finance will commence consideration of the tariff bill. A prominent member of the committee expressed to me today the opinion that there would not be so many changes made in the measure as was generally expected. He further expressed the opinion that the committee would report the bill to the senate within ten days or two weeks at the outside. The principal schedules to be considered by the committee and the two things in which most senators are interested, are the coal and sugar schedules. At present the democrats of the committee seem to be in favor of putting a tax of about 1 cent a pound on sugar. Their idea, however, is to make the tax on raw and refined sugar the same. Under the present law the tax on refined sugar brings in no revenue whatever and acts only in favor of the sugar trust. The democrats of the senate believe that the sugar trust has had sufficient protection and that now the people should be benefited by having both raw and refined sugar in the same class. Of course, this will act to the destruction of the trust, but to the benefit of the people. And as the trust has had all along the protection of half a cent a pound on refined sugar, the imposition of a duty of 1 cent a pound on all sugars will probably not increase the price of sugar to the consumer a particle. The democrats of the senate committee are also inclined toward putting a small duty on coal. They believe that the Alabama, West Virginia and Pennsylvania coal mines should not be placed at the mercy of the coal fields of Nova Scotia. At the same time they do not believe the imposition of a duty on coal will increase the price to the consumer, while it would bring in a revenue to the government.

The Nova Scotia coal can be mined, delivered and sold at Atlantic seaports with a small duty for the same price that it would be sold at without the duty. Putting coal on the free list, they say, would simply benefit the American syndicate that owns the Nova Scotia coal fields, without benefiting the consumer of coal in this country. The indications are, therefore, that a duty of about 35 cents a ton will be imposed upon coal. The iron schedule will probably not be changed, and the indications are that the whisky schedule will go through the committee just as it finally passed the house, increasing the tax 10 cents a gallon and making the bonded period three years, the same as at present.

The senate committee will report the income tax to the senate just as it passed the house. The democrats of that committee are in favor of it, and the indications are very strong that the income tax will pass the senate. Unless there is a decided change of sentiment between now and the time the vote is taken, the income tax is sure to pass.

Boutelle's Flat Failure.

The Hawaiian discussion goes merrily on in the house. There were all kinds of speeches today but none of any great interest nor any of them sensational.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, at last got in his speech, and a very poor one it was. He has been prancing and lunging around at the starter's flag for several weeks, and when finally released in the house, he made a very poor speech out of it, and came under the string far behind the other racers. Indeed, Boutelle made a very poor speech. He had consumed all his sensational thunder in his previous words and his speech today fell flat.

Lil Abandoned to Her Fate.

The indications are that the McCreary resolutions reported from the committee on foreign affairs, which declares in favor of "hands off" of Hawaii against foreign interference, will be adopted. The resolutions are, in a measure, a defense of the president. It is true the defense is mild, but it is a defense. The party deems it best to pass these resolutions, and they will go through, though there are a good many democrats who would, perhaps, prefer not to vote at all. Still the democratic party is going to stand by the president in so far as it can do with a degree of grace. The resolutions will probably pass by a solid democratic vote.

Picking Flaws in Bailey's Bill.

Judge Simon P. Wolverton, of Pennsylvania, submitted today a report on behalf of the minority of the committee on the judiciary of the house, opposing the passage of the Bailey bill and offering the Torrey bankruptcy bill as a substitute for it. The two bills are compared and twenty-seven reasons are given why the Bailey bill should not, but the Torrey bankruptcy bill should be enacted.

It is alleged that the Bailey bill, in minor particulars, is not constitutional because it first undertakes to say how property shall be assigned and administered under state laws; second, provides that the levy of a state attachment shall be vacated by the making of an assignment and an application for a discharge, and third, is not uniform.

Working for Lieutenant Hodgson.

Speaker Crisp, Senator Colquitt, Judge Lawson and Colonel Livingston called upon the secretary of war this morning and urged the promotion of Lieutenant Hodgson, of the Sixth cavalry, to quartermaster with the rank of captain. Lieutenant Hodgson was formerly from Athens. Lieutenant McCoy, formerly of Augusta, is also a candidate and the indications are that one of the Georgians will be promoted to this place. There are not less than a hundred applicants for the vacancy.

The following postmasters for Georgia were appointed today: J. L. Grogan, at Emma, Dawson county; and H. R. Bedingfield, at Maggie, Laurens county.

E. W. B.

NOW, WHAT ABOUT IT?

Da Gama Has Given Notice That He Will Blockade Rio.

London, February 5.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro, late this evening, says that Admiral DaGama has given forty-eight hours' notice that he will blockade Rio and has disposed his fleet accordingly. This step is intended to assert belligerent rights for the insurgents. The action of the foreign commanders is awaited with anxiety.

SUGAR AND RICE MEN

Hold a Meeting and Protest Against the Wilson Bill.

New Orleans, La., February 5.—A meeting was held here today of delegates from the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange, bureau of freight and transportation, stock exchange, Mechanics, Dealers and Lumbermen's exchange, Wholesale Grocers' Association, clearing house, cotton exchange, Steamboatmen's association, produce exchange, board of trade and trunk railroad lines for the purpose of giving expression to their views concerning the legislation of congress in reference to sugar. The preamble recities that on the faith of the bounty and its promised continuance for fifteen years, a large amount of capital has been invested in the production of sugar by new and improved methods of agriculture and manufacture. Therefore,

"Resolved, That we respectfully protest as business men against the action which has been taken in the house of representatives against the interest of sugar culture, not only because such action will cripple that industry, but because it will also greatly injure the many ohter affiliated interests. We express our hearty thanks to the members of congress as well as to the press, who have stood by us in the contest over this vital question, and we now earnestly appeal to the senate of the United States in the name of justice and humanity, to prevent the accomplishment of a great public wrong by which half a million of people will be thrown out of employment, and one hundred million of invested capital impaired to a disastrous extent, or even wiped out of existence."

AFTER THE EARLY WORM.

Merchants Open Their Stores at 3 a. m. to Catch the Dollars.

Knoxville, Tenn., February 5.—(Special.)—When the morning newspaper men were going home from work this morning they found many retail stores on Gay street opened. The clerks were behind the counters and everything was ready for business, although it was only 3 o'clock.

The reason for this was that the new democratic pension agent for the payment of pensions for the southern states had advertised that he would open his office at that hour of the convenience of the three thousand pensioners he pays over his counter.

The merchants looked upon them as early worms. During the next month Pension Agent Carpenter will pay out over $1,500,000 to about 55,000 people. Of these 3,017 are Georgians, drawing $366,000. Pension Agent Carpenter has departed from the usual custom of appointing all of his clerks from Tennessee, and one young Georgian, a son of Colonel Richardson, of The Columbus Enquirer-Sun, holds a very responsible position on the lists of the agency. Tennessee is represented by 16,343 pensioners, drawing annually $2,922,000; Alabama by 3,487, drawing $456,000; Florida by 2,468, drawing $376,000; Mississippi by 3,971, drawing $623,000; South Carolina 1,636, drawing $2[illegible],000 and Texas 7,471, drawing $1,025,000. Outside of Tennessee the pensions are generally paid on account of the Mexican war. Seven widows, however, of soldiers of the revolutionary war are yet borne on the rolls here. One of them lives at or near Athens, Ga.. Since the Indian pension law was passed 4,000 pensioners have been added to the list, a large majority of them being Georgians and Alabamians.

A CAPITALIST ASSIGNS.

He Could Not Realize on His Holdings and Assigned.

Knoxville, Tenn., February 5.—(Special.)—Colonel James Monroe Meek, one of the leading capitalists of Tennessee, made an assignment today for the benefit of his creditors. His assets are placed at $282,000, and his liabilities at $102,900. Inability to realize on his holdings and a desire to protect himself and creditors, are the reasons for the step. In the list of assets, two blocks of buildings in the gilt-edge portion of the business center are put down at $190,000. They are not underestimated. His residence is put down at $35,000, and his one-third interest in the Ducktown copper mines, on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, is listed at $25,000. This Ducktown tract contains 1,000 acres of land. Othersmaller real estate holdings and personal property swell the total to nearly $300,000. His largest creditors are the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, $63,000; Jaffery & Co., of New York, $7,000, and Washburn Pickle & Turner, of Knoxville, $10,000. A year ago the firm of Meek & Andes failed. The senior member of the firm was his oldest son, and he had endorsed paper to the extent of $10,000 or $12,000. He was a large holder also in the Knoxville Life Insurance Company, and of late large assessments have been made on the shareholders of that company. To these two facts he owes his embarrassment. The assignee is Captain W. W. Woodruff, a business man of long experience and wonderful ability.

THE CARNIVAL IS FULLY ON.

New Orleans Crowded with Visitors. Reception of Rex.

New Orleans, La., February 5.—The weather here today is bright, but the temperature is much colder than usual during the mardi gras season. The morning trains brought many hundreds of strangers from the north, east and west and from the surrounding states, and the streets presented an appearance of unwonted animation. Canal street at noon being lined with sightseers. The Albany Burgess corps reached the city last night. Even as early as 1 o'clock this afternoon there was a tremendous jam on the levee at the foot of Canal street, where the Royal Fleet is to land. The river was alive with steaming craft early in the day and a flotilla of boats gayly bedecked with carnival flags and crowded with visitors went down the stream to meet the king and his party. The military began to form shortly after noon, the visiting commands being assigned to posts of honor in the procession of the Continental Guards and the Boston Lancers, serving as escorts of honor to his majesty. In addition to the regular military commands, there were companies of the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor and a full representation of the National Guard. The Household Guard, the reserve corps of mounted Armenian cavalry, the kings and other detachments in bright colors helped to add life to the scenes of the streets. His majesty reached here at 2 o'clock and was received with salvos of artillery. He was escorted to the city hall, where the keys of the city were turned over to him.

HILL IS CONFIDENT.

He Believes That He Has Peckham's Defeat Assured.

MR. CLEVELAND IS FIGHTING HARD

Two Good Places Given to the Missouri Senators.

TRYING TO PLACATE WESTERNERS

Vest States That His Vote Is Not for Barter—He Has Not Forgotten the Hot Words the President Uttered.

Washington, February 5.—(Special.)—The senate judiciary committee again postponed action on the Peckham nomination today. It was agreed, however, that a vote should be taken tomorrow. The administration men were frightened this morning and made the proposition in committee that the nomination be reported to the senate without recommendation. Senator Hill promptly declined this proposition. He believes that he can get an adverse report from the committee and can defeat Peckham in the senate, and he refuses to make any compromise whatever.

Mr. Vilas, on the other hand, who represents the administration, says outside that Peckham will be confirmed. His intimations are that the president is determined to have him confirmed at all hazards. It, however, looks today as though when the vote is taken tomorrow in committee there will be one majority against Peckham's confirmation. Senator Hill is really more confident today than he has been at any time, although he knows that Senator Lindsey, of Kentucky, will vote for Peckham in the face of the instructions from the Kentucky legislature.

The president is so much interested in the confirmation of Peckham that his almost every act now has that end in view.

For some time past he and the two Missouri senators have been at outs. The president was indignant because they persuaded the senate to reject the nomination of ex-President Harrison's brother as marshal of the western district of Missouri.

Vest Is Not for Sale.

Hot words were passed between the president and the two Missouri senators at that time and for weeks neither of the Missourians has visited the white house. In order, however, to win the Missouri senators back as his supporters, the president today nominated Senator Cockrell's brother-in-law, John R. Walker, to be district attorney in Missouri, and John O. Shelley, Senator Vest's close personal friend, an old commander in the confederate army during the late war, as marshal of the western district of Missouri. The nominations are said to have been made for the sole purpose of gaining the two Missourians' votes for Peckham's confirmation. These nominations may win Senator Cockrell, but Senator Vest is quoted today as having indignantly said, when he heard of the nomination, that he was not on sale, and he would not barter his vote in the senate on any question of nominations for any amount of patronage.

Mr. Cleveland has gone so far in his efforts to secure Peckham's confirmation as to send word to the two New York senators that if Peckham is rejected he will not send in the name of another man from New York, and the responsibility for that state not getting a man on the supreme bench will lie with the two New York senators. If Peckham is defeated of confirmaton, then, perhaps, Senator Gray will be appointed. Of course he could be confirmed without even the reference of his nomination to a committee. But all interest about the senate is now centered in the vote to be had tomorrow in the judiciary committee on Peckham's nomination.

FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS.

Chandler Waves the Old Bloody Shirt Once More.

Washington, February 5.—A feeling reference to the death of Mr. Childs was made in the chaplain's opening prayer in the senate this morning.

Mr. Hale offered resolutions reciting that the tariff bill has come to the senate; that the reports of many great industrial interests and many laboring men believe that no opportunity has been heretofore given to be heard upon its provisions, and that they now desire to present their objections to it before any action is taken by the senate and instructing the committee on finance to give opportunity to all parties who believe their interests affected to be heard before the committee reports its action to the senate.

The resolution was laid on the table by request.

Waving the Old Shirt Again.

The house bill to repeal the federal election laws was again taken up and Mr. Chandler addressed the senate in opposition to it. He began by saying that the senate turned now from the question of money to the superior question of man and his liberty.

He wished to speak briefly in behalf of the colored people of the country, who were sadly in need of national consideration and national protection. In the course of his remarks Mr. Chandler engaged in a colloquy with Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, who said that he favored the repeal of the federal election laws because they had proved to be utterly useless for the accomplishment of the purpose for which they had been designed. "The senator from Illinois," said Mr. Chandler, "in his new political associations, abandons the fifteenth amendment of the constitution and leaves the colored people in the southern states without the ballot with which to protect themselves."

"I would no more abandon the fifteenth amendment," Mr. Palmer declared emphatically, "than I would abandon the declaration of independence. I regard them as being essential parts of each other."

Would not the next attack, he asked, be an attack on the fifteenth amendment? And, little by little, in the process of retrogression the black man would be virtually reduced again to a state of slavery. That, he said, was a fair inference.

The work, which would begin tomorrow in the passage of this bill, would (if it were not stopped before it reached its legitimate result) be destructive of the freedom and interests of the black man throughout the entire south. As a fair summing up of the system of lynchings and other outrages upon negroes in the south Chandler sent to the clerk's desk and had read some extracts from a recent lecture delivered in Washington by Frederick Douglas, whom he spoke of as "the inspired apostle of the negro race."

Reconstruction to Be Wiped Out.

Chandler expressed the regret with which he had seen defections on the republican side of the chamber—referring specifically to the case of Stewart, of Nevada. He submitted in conclusion that the national election laws were part of the great scheme of the republican party and of the American people for the protection of a race of 7,000,000 of human beings, constituting one-tenth of the population.

The majority report proclaimed twice that it was the purpose of the majority to wipe out the legislation, which grew out of the war of the rebellion.

The reconstruction measures of congress were to be wiped out, and the wiping out process began with striking down the national election laws. If it was the intention of democratic senators to go on with that process and to undo the results of the last thirty years they had undertaken a task in which he believed they would not be sustained by the people of the country.

Palmer's Timely Comparison.

Mr. Palmer supported the bill because he believed that the federal election laws were useless, misleading and a menace to every community where they were put in force.

It was contended on the other side of the chamber, he said, that the colored people in the south had not their proper representation in governmental affairs.

"We have been recently engaged," said he, "in a discussion of the Hawaiian question. The total population of those islands is about 90,000. The white American population is less than 2,000, yet those 2,000 whites own more than 74 per cent of the entire property of the islands, the natives owning but four-fifths of one per cent of it. And the whites have overthrown the government and have proclaimed, or are about to proclaim, a constitution with property qualifications. And I heard one of the leaders of the republican party in this chamber declare, a few days ago, that those men there who have overthrown the native government were to be compared with the Washingtons, Russells, Sidneys and other devotees of freedom. This is the view of the party that now claims to be the champion and preserver of the rights of the colored race."

Mr. Frye, republican, of Maine, said that if the states could be depended upon to do what is just and fair they ought to be allowed to administer the election laws, but that if the states could not be depended upon the federal election laws should be retained. Mr. Frye did not believe any such dependence could be placed upon the states.

Gray Turns the Tables.

Mr. Frye referred to the provision in the constitution of Mississippi, that voters must be able to read the constitution of the state, or to interpret its meaning. He was told by Mr. Gray, of Delaware, that that was no worse than the provision in the constitution of Massachusetts.

"The state of Massachusetts has no such law," said Mr. Frye.

"It has a more stringent law," Mr. Gray insisted.

"The constitution of Mississippi," Mr. Palmer put in for the special benefit of Mr. Frye, "has much resemblance to the constitution of Hawaii." (Laughter.)

The discussion on the relative restrictions of Mississippi and Massachusetts constitutions was carried on for some time with considerable warmth. Finally, the day's debate closed with the declaration by Mr. Palmer, that the election law was a miserable abortion.

The bill went over till tomorrow, and the senate, at 4:15 o'clock, after a short executive session, adjourned.

MORSE HAS TO EXPLAIN.

He Says the Democratic Congressmen Are Controlled by the President.

Washington, February 5.—In the course of the debate in the house today on Hawaii Mr. Morse, republican, of Massachusetts, created a small sensation. Among other things he said: "On the on side in this controversy is a dissolute colored female. She has none of the glamour which attaches to royalty by birth. Her father was a colored barber. On the other side are not only white men and women, but nearly, or quite all the virtuous and intelligent white people of the islands. And yet, strange to tell, at the command of their master, the great Grover Cleveland, his supporters, the cuckoos in the house and in the senate, staunch southern democrats, the loudest shouters for a white man's government, disregard all their ancestors traditions about white supremacy and the white man's government."

Mr. Outhwaite, democrat, of Ohio, took exception to these words and demanded that they be taken down and that the gentleman be called to order.

Mr. Morse asked what there was in his speech that was objectionable.

Mr. Outhwaite—I object to the insolent and insulting language addressed to this side of the house.

After a little debate the words were taken down and read at the desk, when Mr. Morse arose to explain his remarks, but the speaker called him to order.

The speaker, after weighing the words, gave his opinion that the language was not parliamentary; that no member had a right to speak of a member of the house and senate as being controlled by their master, the president.

On motion of Mr. Burrows, republican, of Michigan, Mr. Morse was allowed to explain. Mr. Outhwaite alone voting an emphatic "no."

Mr. Morse thereupon withdrew the objectionable words relative to the control of the democrats by their master, the president, and all was peace and harmony in the house again.

WITH AN IRON HAND.

Governor Tillman Declares He Will Put Down the Lawless Spirit.

Columbia, S. C., February 5.—(Special.)—When questioned today concerning the killing at Wellford, Governor Tillman spoke with more than his usual temperateness. He said: "I deprecate, along with all law-abiding men, the spirit of lawlessness and the spirit to incite resistance to the law and to magnify and distort all efforts to enforce it into acts of tyranny and bloodthirstiness. The dispensary law is not on trial as much as all law and obedience to the recognized channels through which laws are enforced. I invoke the moral support of all good citizens, whether they are in favor of the dispensary or not, to put down this rebellious spirit. I intend to put it down with an iron hand, but the collision between the constables, the sheriffs and other officers of the law and the violators of the law will be minimized if those who ought to know and do know better would seek to discourage the lawless elements in their resistance."

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Savannah Branch of the Society Gives a Banquet.

Savannah, Ga., February 5.—(Special.)—The annual banquet of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution was given at the DeSoto tonight and was largely attended by members of the society. The dinner was served at 9 o'clock, sharp. Only four regular toasts were arranged for the occasion and they were responded to as follows:

"The Sons of the Revolution," by Hon. Emory Speer, judge of the United States district court.

"The State of Georgia," response by Rev. L. C. Vass, D.D.

"The United States of America," response by Hon. Pope Barrow.

"The Daughters of the Revolution," response by Hon. Robert Falligant, judge of the superior court of the Eastern judicial circuit.

As usual a number of the guests were called upon for impromptu speeches. Covers were laid at the table for forty guests, and that number were present. Hon. Hugh V. Washington, of Macon; Mr. H. M. Atkinson, of Atlanta; William Clifton and Dr. George Troupe Maxwell, and David Elmore Maxwell, of Jacksonville, non-resident members of the society, attended the dinner.

Two More Ballots.

Jackson, Miss., February 5.—Senatorial caucus: Sixty-first ballot—McLaurin, 52; Taylor, 34; Campbell, 27; Lowry, 21. Sixty-third ballot—McLaurin, 55; Taylor, 33; Campbell, 28; Lowry, 20.

Got in the Wrong Bed.

Bristol, Tenn., February 5.—(Special.)—At Glade's Springs, Va., thirty miles east of here, Bob Branch shot and instantly killed Ed Hughes while he slept in Branch's bed.

SHOT BY THE BANKER

G. N. Henson Kills J. B. Wert in an Elevator Cage at Chattanooga.

THE SLAYER IS A BANK PRESIDENT

His Victim Had Broken Up a Peaceful Family.

THEY MET BY CHANCE AND ONE DIES

There Was No Opportunity to Escape—A Passenger on the Elevator Is Wounded in the Arm.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 5.—(Special.) At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon was enacted a tragedy that appalled and horrified this community beyond measure. J. B. Wert was shot through the right lung while descending in the elevator cage of the Richardson building by G. N. Henson, president of the Citizens' Bank and Trust Company. Death claimed its victim within ten minutes.

Wert entered the elevator on the second floor with Lavens Thomas, chief clerk in the clerk and master's office. Henson spoke to Mr. Thomas, then drew a revolver from his overcoat and fired twice at Wert. The first ball passed through the fleshy part of Thomas's arm, but the second shot sped true. Medical attention was given the wounded man at once.

Henson coolly climed the stairway to his attorneys' rooms and asked to have the sheriff summoned. He stated that Wert made a suspicious movement toward his hip pocket, and he shot him, but Wert was found, on search, to be unarmed. The terrible affair is the sequel to a dark story of social scandal in high circles. In July, 1893, G. N. Henson filed suit for divorce from his wife, Rosa Henson, naming Wert as the co-respondent. Wert was then a leading insurance man and a steward and treasurer in the Methodist church. The suit was withdrawn from the courts lest the shadow of a mother's shame might blight the happy lives of an interesting family of little children. Nevertheless, the church cited Wert to trial, found him guilty and expelled him from the society.

Wert leaves a wife and six children, all nearly grown. He is fifty years old, and has two brothers, a doctor and an attorney who stand very high socially and professionally. At the time the divorce papers were filed, he denied the charges in the press, replying with scathing strictures on Henson. Very bitter feelings were aroused and public opinion was divided on the question of Wert's guilt. The arraignment of so prominent a steward and church official who had hitherto commanded the respect of all and stood as a mighty pillar in Zion, furnished the gossips with a salacious morsel. Mr. Henson was almost unbalanced mentally by the awful strain and resigned the presidency of the bank, but was prevailed on to continue at its head, with a leave of absence. He traveled extensively in the west with the view of locating elsewhere. The strained relations between himself and wife have preyed upon his mind since his return. Wert sold out his business and has been socially ostracised since his expulsion from the church. He served on the staff of General N. B. Forrest during the war and was brave and fearless. Many believe that the banker went in search of Wert with murder in his heart, but the meeting in the elevator was doubtless merely an unfortunate coincidence. One theory advanced to explain Henson's sudden resolution to kill after so long a time had passed was that the reading in the morning papers of the tragedy at Stevenson, Ala., had worked on his morbid mind. The pistol that did the work was bright and new.

A young lady in the corridor fell in a dead swoon at the crack of the revolver. There was but one eyewitness to the shooting, the young attorney, who was wounded in the arm. After the coroner's inquest, the prisoner who had been confined in the building, was conducted between a strong double line of police to a carriage and driven rapidly to the county jail. Fully ten thousand people visited the scene of the tragedy during the afternoon and surged wildly about the building which is one of the main business blocks in the city. It is stated on the authority of Henson's friends that Wert had made remarks that could be construed into threats.

FRAUD IS CHARGED.

A Transfer Is Enjoined and a Temporary Receiver Appointed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 5.—(Special.)—An exceedingly salty and sensational suit was filed today in chancery to set aside the transfer by T. C. Erwin & Co. of their stock of dry goods to John Demphy, of New York; Mrs. M. H. Erwin and C. Sienknecht in consideration of $17,444.25. It was in the nature of a bill of costs to collect $6,594.04 indebtedness to H. & G. Feder and H. Rosenbaum & Co., of Cincinnati, and others of New York. In May, 1893, Erwin & Co. gave a deed of trust in favor of certain preferred creditors, naming J. F. Tarwater, a former partner, as trustee. The complainants allege that T. C. Erwin, by misrepresentation, secured a compromise of 30 cents on the dollar with some creditors not secured by a deed and a year's extension of time, while others received par value. Furthermore, he is charged with appropriating money received on stock, accounts, etc., held in trust to his personal use, purchasing real estate therewith in his wife's name.

The present transfer is characterized as a conspiracy to defraud and cheat creditors. He is charged with making over stock recently invoiced at $48,000 for no proper consideration to preferred creditors, one being the defendant's wife. According to the defendant's statement on December, 1893, no indebtedness to Mrs. M. H. Erwin is scheduled. Chancellor McConnell granted the writ enjoining the transfer and appointed J. B. Ragan receiver. A hearing will be had for the appointment of a permanent receiver February 9, 1894. The bill declares all parties to the transfer criminally liable.

THE SLAYING OF BALLEW.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Arrest of Massey.

Spartanburg, S. C., February 5.—The coroner's jury in the dispensary killing near Wellford reported a verdict today. The first jury drawn was squashed at the suggestion of Sheriff Dean because the father and some of the kindred of Boyce Dean, his deputy, were on it. A new jury, a very good one, was selcted. They rendered the following verdict, which is singular in its phraseology:

"We, the coroner's jury, agree that the deceased, Crawford Ballew, came to his death on February 3, 1894, by a gunshot wound in the hands of F. G. Massey, while resisting officers of the law."

With this verdict, Coroner Pollard was in doubt as to his duty as to Massey. Finally he decided to commit him to the jail and await instructions from the solicitor.

So Massey was arrested this afternoon and turned over to Sheriff Dean. It will be two or three days before Solicitor Schumpert can be heard from. If he decides Massey should be held under arrest, then an application will be made before a judge for bail, which will be easily secured.

BERRY IS BACK IN JAIL.

He Started to Run Again but Was Stopped and Manacled.

Tampa, Fla., February 5.—(Special.)—Joseph M. Berry, who escaped from Jailer Rawls Saturday, was recaptured about 11 o'clock last night at the residence of Jack Smith, who lives a mile west of Tampa bay. Sunday Sheriff Spencer heard that a strange man was stopping there, and with two deputies went to investigate. They surrounded the house, recognized Berry and demanded admission. Berry fled through the rear door, but was held up and manacled. He had shaved clean and laid aside his wig, leaving his head as smooth as a baby's, altering his appearance completely. He was put in irons in the jail and Sheriff Mundy, of Georgia, was notified of his capture. The sheriff is expected here tomorrow night with requisition papers. Berry has been living here two years, working as a painter. He began to run the City hotel six weeks ago. He was identified then by a man from Georgia and the Georgia authorities were notified.

FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES.

Two Dispensary Constables Fight to a Finish in Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., February 5.—(Special.)—The hostilities anent the whisky war broke out here in a new place today, when two of the constables had a scrap, greatly to the edification of hundreds of spectators. The scene of the battle was on the Clyde steamship wharf, where the constables had gone to look for contraband liquor. The combatants were Thomas Whipple, of Edgefield, and John Stroeble, of Barnwell. They quarreled about something and Whipple gave the lie direct to Stroeble and then knocked him down in one round. Stroeble failed to show up for a second round. Both the combatants are, in the words of Governor Tillman, "gentlemen." Both were heavily armed, but neither pulled his gun.

SUING THE SHERIFF.

He Allowed Bolan to Escape and Must Pay for It.

Nashville, Tenn., February 5.—(Special.)—The first session of the court of appeals was held here today.

Judges Taft, of Cincinnati; Barr, of Louisville, and Lurton, of Nashville, were on the bench. The most important case decided was that of the state of Tennessee for the use of the United States vs. W. J. Hill and his bondsmen.

Hill is sheriff of Davidson county and the suit is for $25,000 damages for alleged negligence in allowing Thomas C. Bolan to escape. Bolan is a notorious mail robber, who was captured at Atlanta and escaped from jail here.

The district court dismissed the suit but the court of appeals reversed the decision and decided that the district court set aside the order and hear the case on its merits as to the amount of damages.

FIVE WERE DROWNED

By the Capsizing of a Sail Boat in Santa Rosa Sound.

Pensacola, Fla., February 5.—At an early hour yesterday morning seven men left the city in a small sail boat to go to Big Sabine, in Santa Rosa sound, about twelve miles from here. They were A. H. Rollins, foreman; D. M. Washburn, turner; Ed Mobley, finisher; Goss Messick, a machinist, all employes of Harwell's furniture factory, of this city; a Mr. Rounder, an unknown man, and Hiram Brown, the latter sailing the boat. A strong northern gale was blowing, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon as they started to return the boat was capsized. The seven men clung to the boat for hours, but finally Rollins, Washburn, Mobley, Messick and Brown became exhausted and sank to their deaths one by one. The other two men held on and were rescued about noon today by a lumber lighter. They were almost insensible. The lighter has just arrived here, bringing the sad news of the accident and the two survivors. Rollins, Washburn, Mobley and Messick were recent arrivals here, having come from Michigan and Iowa to work in the furniture factory. All of them were single men, except Rollins. His wife is expected here in a few days.

THEY ARE PURSUING HIM

And If Johnson Is Caught He Will Be Lynched.

Jacksonville, Fla., February 5.—Sunday night, at Pittsburg Junction, a small station on the Jacksonville and St. Augustine railroad, about fifteen miles from Jacksonville, John Johnson, a negro, who had been employed in that vicinity, broke into the house of George Bartlett while Mr. Bartlett was absent from home and assaulted Mrs. Bartlett, who was alone in the house, save a child four years old. The fiend seized Mrs. Bartlett and began to choke her, but Mrs. Bartlett fought the brute, and at the same time began to call to her brother, who was in an adjoining house, for help. The negro fearing lest the brother had heard the cries of the woman, fled. A posse is in pursuit and if caught, an obituary notice will be in order.

OFF WITH HIS HEAD.

Vaillant, the Bomb-Thrower, Guillotined in Paris.

Paris, February 5.—Auguste Vaillant, the anarchist who threw the bomb in the chamber of deputies on December 9th, was guillotined at 7:10 o'clock this morning at the prison De la Roquette.

Vaillant's last words, as he was led to the guillotine, were: "Death to the bourgeois." "Long live anarchy!"

About twelve hundred people were present. There was no disturbance.

LOST HIS PRESENCE OF MIND.

A Negro Gets Frightened and Falls Before a Train.

Palm Beach, Fla., February 5.—(Special.) This morning a wreck occurred on the East Coast line near West Palm Beach, in which a man was mortally wounded. Peter Mayer, a negro railroad hand, was pumping a hand car in front of the regular freight train, when the front trucks on the engine broke and caused it to leave the track. Mayer was so excited that he fell in front of the hand car, which ran over him, as did the train also.

Matt Butler Among His People.

Columbia, S. C., February 5.—(Special.)—United States Senator M. C. Butler made an address here today before a large audience from various parts of the county. He was introduced by President Evans, of the state alliance. He declared his course in national politics, stating that he had advocated free silver since 1881. He made a splendid impression and seemed to have many friends among the Marlboro farmers in his race for re-election.

Five Years from a Sentence.

Columbia, S. C., February 5.—(Special.)—Governor Tillman today knocked off five years from the term of Colonel J. H. Morrow, the well-known Washington horseman, who was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary for aiding in the malpractice that brought about the death of pretty Cole Fowler year before last.

PLAYED A HIGH GAME

The Limit Was Above the Roof of the Caldwell House.

POLICE PULL THE POKER PLAYERS

Prominent Citizens Caught Toying with the Blue, Red and White—Birmingham's Latest Sensation.

Birmingham, Ala., February 5.—(Special.) The police raided the Caldwell, the leading hotel of the city late Saturday night and arrested the following prominent citizens: Dr. H. M. Caldwell and E. B. Freeman, proprietor and manager respectively, charged with permitting gambling in a public place; Colonel G. Pat Kirkland, charged with keeping a gambling house; D. F. Myers, J. T. Wilson, A. S. Hirscher, W. P. Hale, F. M. Edwards, G. H. Kirkland, Charles Turner and Frank Latham, all charged with gaming. Six officers made the arrests.

Considerable comment is being indulged in over the manner in which the arrests were effected, and many censure the tactics persued by the police. It seems the officers suspected that gambling was going on in the roof of the six-story building. They feared that if they went through the house, the alarm would be given and their plans blocked. Accordingly, it is claimed they climbed up the rear fire escape to the top floor, prized open the window and turned out the lights in the corridor. The door opening out on the roof was opened by sawing through a wooden bar. Once on the roof, the officers went to the window of the room in which the game is said to have been in progress and watched.

In this state it is necessary to see a game actually in progress and to see money changing hands on the issue before conviction can be had for gaming. After looking all they wanted to the officers descended as they had come up and procuring search warrants, returned, broke open the door to the room and made the arrests. As the defendants are all prominent a considerable kick has gone up from their friends and the police commission will investigate the action of the officers in the matter. The case against the defendants will be tried on Wednesday.

AROUND GADSDEN.

Marshall County Has the Champion Plowman of the World.

Gadsden, Ala., February 5.—(Special.)—At Wood's bend, in Cherokee county, Mr. John Collier recently lost twenty-five mules by poison. The poison was put in the troughs by some miscreant. Mr. Collier is a poor, honest, hard working farmer.

Marshall county has a farmer named Akellis Holt, who is sixty-eight years old, who says he has plowed every year for sixty years, except when carrying a musket in the confederate army. This is a record few men can boast and he bids fair to live many more years.

The students of the State university at Tuscaloosa have organized a boat club to be called the "University Boat Club." The Black Warrior river, three-fourths of a mile below Tuscaloosa, will form the racing grounds. A boathouse is now in course of construction and shells and row boats will be purchased. The officers are: Professor M. T. Hayes, president; J. T. Holtzclaw, vice president; M. Letcher, secretary and treasurer; R. E. Boyle, master.

The report comes from Etowah, Cherokee, DeKalb and Marshall counties that the farmers are preparing for the biggest crops planted in ten years. Land that has been lying out for years will be cultivated and from some sections comes the report that many cannot secure as much land as they desire to cultivate. Cotton will not be king this year with the farmers in this section.

Professor J. A. Turner, of Ashville, St. Clair county, has announced himself as a candidate before the state democratic convention for state superintendent of education. Mr. Turner is neither a lawyer nor a politician, but an educator and a democrat.

Train and Street Car Collide.

Birmingham, Ala., February 5.—(Special.) A passenger train on the Kansas City railroad and an electric car on the Avondale line collided about midnight last night on Thirteenth street. The electric car, of course, got much the worst of it, being badly battered up. It contained four passengers, none of whom were injured. The crews of both trains were arrested.

It was reported to Coroner Duesenbury last night that late Thursday night a negro was seen burying a dead body in an old grave yard near the Georgia Pacific shops. This morning the body was exhumed and was found to be that of a negro infant. Although is shows no traces of violence the coroner will investigate the case.

C. T. Gafford's handsome dwelling on Fifth avenue caught fire this morning but was extinguished after about $1,500 damage was done. A torch was found under the stairway, showing the work was that of an incendiary.

Rosenstihl Bros., leading jewelers, were attached today by Joseph R. Smith, Jr., for over $5,000 on a three years' lease. The firm thereupon assigned to J. B. Cobbs. Their assets and liabilities are not far apart and in the neighborhood of $15,000, it is stated.

Two Dwellings Burned.

Birmingham, Ala., February 5.—(Special.) Two pretty dwellings on South Highlands were destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in the two-story residence of ex-Postmaster Bulger and soon spread to that of Mr. Thomas Bain. The former was completely destroyed and the latter was practically consumed. Much valuable furniture and furnishings were lost by both gentlemen. The loss is partially covered by insurance. How the fire originated is not known.

Bidding for Immigrants.

Florence, Ala., February 5.—(Special.)—The North Alabama Immigration Company is an organization formed last week for the purpose of bringing immigrants to Lauderdale and surrounding sections. The officers are as follows: Mr. J. Overton Ewin, president; Mr. R. G. Banks, general manager; Mr. R. T. Simpson, Jr., attorney, and Mr. John Rather Jones, secretary and treasurer. The company is actively at work and expects to run several excursion parties to the section from the northwest. Dr. N. A. Nelson is the northwesern agent at Dawson, Minn.

Piedmont in Luck.

Piedmont, Ala., February 5.—(Special.)—The shops of the East and West railroad, now located at Cedartown, Ga., will be moved to Piedmont in the near future and the headquarters office, now in Cartersville, will be transferred to the same place. These will be quite valuable acquisitions to Piedmont, as several men are employed in the offices and a large number in the shops.

Personal and General.

Birmingham, Ala., February 5.—(Special.) Mrs. Zack Nabers gave a delightful party to a number of friends Thursday afternoon at her lovely home on South Highlands.

Miss Mary Leigh Broadnax entertained her Sunday school on Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. Pheland on Fifteenth street.

Mrs. H. M. Caldwell gave a dinner Saturday to a number of her friends. Those present are among the most popular Birmingham matrons.

Republicans to Put Out a Ticket.

Birmingham, Ala., February 5.—(Special.) It begins to look now as if the republicans would have a ticket in the field in the coming state elections after all. Conferences have been held in many of the counties and reports indicate that the sentiment in that direction is steadily growing. Judge McDuffee, of Lowndes county, and Robert Mosely, of Montgomery, are the candidates suggested for the nomination for governor. They are both thoroughbred republicans and it is safe to say either would run if he thought he could accomplish anything either for himself or party. It is believed the ticket will be put in the field, but the chances are it will not receive the full endorsement of the party, as many republicans think it best for the party to support Kolb and help him get elected, thereby breaking into the supremacy of the organized democratic party.

A BLOCK IN FLAMES.

Property Worth $375,000 Destroyed by Fire in Savannah.

FERSTS AND MYERS BURN OUT

Wilcox & Gibbs Lose Heavily on Their Fine New Building—The Old City Exchange Threatened.

Savannah, Ga., February 5.—(Special.)—The Savannah Grocery Company and M. Ferst's Sons & Co., wholesale grocers, and the Wilcox & Gibb's Guano Company, manufacturers of fertilizers, occupying nearly an entire block of five-story buildings, on Bay street, in the heart of the wholesale section of the city, were burned out today, and other property suffered heavy damages.

M. Ferst's Sons & Co. are the heaviest losers.

Their loss on their grocery stock is $150,000. The Savannah Grocery Company's loss on stock is $130,000. Wilcox & Gibbs Guano Company lose on the grocery buildings $75,000, on the guano company's stock and buildings $15,000, making the total loss $370,000.

The insurance is as follows: Savannah Grocery Company, $125,000; M. Ferst's Sons & Co., $129,800. The Wilcox & Gibbs Guano Company's insurance on buildings is not known.

A shed stands in the rear of the grocery used for the storage of salt, immediately adjoining the branding shed of the guano company, where a large lot of sacking was stored. The fire started right at this wall and swept into the buildings, carried by a strong wind. So rapid was its advance that although the fire began in the extreme rear of the grocery company's building the occupants of the building barely had time to escape with their lives, and it was possible to save nothing, except a few of the most valuable papers.

The fire was the worst with which the Savannah fire department has had to contend since the big fire of 1889, and the flames spread with the same rapidity which marked that disaster. The firemen were at a disadvantage. When they arrived the smoke was pouring out through the doors and windows in great volumes, and kept them back. Until the blaze broke through and cleared away the smoke, the firemen were at sea as to locating the points from which to work, and by that time the fire was beyond control. The only casualty was the injury of William Tilton, a spectator, who was riding on a fire truck, and was injured in jumping off.

The fire burned three hours and its fierceness threatened the city hall, one of Savannah's most venerable buildings. All the city records were removed and placed in the banks until the fire was subdued.

TOM LAMB TAKES CHARGE.

He Appoints His Staff for the Custom House.

Brunswick, Ga., February 5.—(Special.)—Thomas W. Lamb, the newly-appointed collector of customs of Brunswick, assumed control of his office this morning. For deputy he appointed Captain Mallory P. King, who was agreed upon as deputy in a compromise. As inspector Collector Lamb appointed C. W. Deming, The Constitution's correspondent. Richard Walter Grubb, editor of The Darien Gazette, will be appointed as deputy collector at Darien.

There is a disagreement between the Colored Longshoremen's union and the Knights of Labor acting as one organization and the Brunswick stevedores, which has resulted in a strike that threatens to be a long one. The Longshoremen's union numbers about 400 laboring men, who derive their support from work along the wharves loading and unloading vessels. It is well organized and has recently instituted a scale of wages ranging from $4 per day for bosses of gangs to $1.50 per day for ordinary laborers.

The colored Knights of Labor, another organization here, ratified the scale established by the Longshoremen's men.

The stevedores instituted a vigorous protest against the rates of wages demanded, claiming that they are exhorbitant. The laborers, however bound by the action of their orders, maintain their ultimatum and declare that they will not accept any reduction.

The stevedores are absolutely dependent in loading vessels upon the members of these two organizations, which comprise about three-fourths of the colored laboring class in Brunswick.

A report which reached Brunswick yesterday that Mr. Frank M. Scarlett, a wealthy and respected citizen of Glynn county, had killed J. Keen, of Wayne county, has been confirmed.

The story as told is to the effect that Keen made a violent attack on Scarlett and to save his own life, Scarlett struck him with a quart bottle, which happened to be the only weapon at hand.

Keen was killed almost instantly. He was known as a desperate man and had been in many serious difficulties during his life. Scarlett was in the city this morning and gave an account of the killing.

He says Keen was drunk and, probably mistaking him for his brother, Joe Scarlett, with whom he was not on good terms, made the attack on him. Scarlett sought to avoid a difficulty, but Keen persisted and left him no other alternative but to defend himself. Scarlett says he regrets the affair very much, but it was unavoidable on his part.

ONE TICKET LESS.

Only Two Are Now Left in the Field at Rome.

Rome, Ga., February 5.—(Special.)—City politics get warmer and still more warm. The Tribune declares that Captain John C. Printup, one of the candidates for mayor, will withdraw, leaving the race to Seay and Moore. It has also been rumored that Captain Printup will, in the event of the election of the Moore ticket, be a candidate for city clerk. This is vigorously denied by some. The Argus, a weekly paper published here, printed as a rumor the statement that P. G. Byrd, of The Hustler, would be a candidate for clerk in the event of the election of the Moore ticket. The Hustler is working for this ticket. Mr. Byrd, in the issue of yesterday, published a card signed with his name, wherein he declares the author of the rumor "an infamous liar," and the man who printed no better.

The Seay ticket has been called the administration ticket, which is denied by Captain Seay. He says: "We will go in pledged to no man and no set of men, and our object will be to advance Rome and work for her interest."

The Moore ticket also declares it will go in unpledged and unterrified.

Declines the Place.

Birmingham, Ala., February 5.—(Special.) Sam D. Weakley, of this city, formerly of Florence, Ala., was today tendered the assistant United States district attorneyship by District Attorney O'Neal, but declined the honor. Mr. O'Neal will appoint another assistant in a day or two.

City Election in Douglasville.

Douglasville, aG., February 5.—(Special.)—The election for city officers was held today and resulted as follows: Mayor, W. A. James; recorder, T. S. Butler; treasurer, T. A. Duke; marshal, G. G. Hudson; councilmen, J. M. Roberts, L. C. Upshaw, S. E. Morris, J. A. Harding, J. M. Abercrombie, W. J. Stringfellow, J. H. Smith.

Tucker Shropshire, colored, received a good vote, and for a time a certain degree of uneasiness prevailed among the democrats on account of the way Shropshire was running.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Rome, Ga., February 5.—(Special.)—Walter L. Mitchell, a young Rome attorney of prominent family, died today in New Orleans, to which place he went only a week ago to make it his home. His remains will probably be brought to Rome for burial. The cause of his death is not known here.

WHOSE TRUNK?

Two Men Were Unpacking It Back of Mayor Goodwin's.

THE THIEVES WERE FRIGHTENED OFF

A Wife Beater Arrested—An Escaped Convict Caught—A Runaway Boy. Miscellaneous Police News.

Two mysterious men with a trunk in a dark alley suggested a mystery to the mind of Mayor Goodwin last night, and he proceeded to investigate.

The men and the trunk were in the alley back of Mayor Goodwin's residence on South Pryor street. His attention was attracted by the noise of men talking, and going out he discovered two men bending over an open trunk and examining its contents.

The robbers were frightened away by the mayor's approach, but left the trunk behind. The mayor telephoned to police headquarters and Callman Beavers went out. The officer took charge of the trunk and carried it to police headquarters. It was filled with clothing and various other articles, but there was no clue to the original owner. The detectives are trying to locate the robbers and the owner of the trunk. It will be kept to await a claimant.

Chief Connolly's annual report is just out in pamphlet form and is on file in his office. The report is a neat little volume and is more complete and thorough than any yet issued. It is from the press of S. W. Postell.

The contents differ in character from that usually contained in the chief's report. Beside the usual recapitulation of last year's police work, the report contains a full list of the policemen, the dates when they were elected on the force and the places of their nativity. It has a neat blue cover.

John Baugh, a negro living near the corner of Piedmont avenue and Baker street, was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Beavers, charged with wife beating. The entire vicinity surrounding Baugh's home was excited by the noise made by the combat, and a great crowd was attracted. An officer was telephoned for and Callman Beavers went out. The cause of the trouble was, as usual, jealousy.

Chief Connolly has been asked to locate Claude Allen, a fourteen-year-old youth, who has disappeared from his father's home near the corner of Decatur and Bell streets. The boy left home several days ago, and his parents have been greatly distressed about him. They believe he went to Savannah and Chief Connolly has communicated with the police authorities of that city. The boy is a brother of Gus Allen, the young white man, whose frequent spells of insanity have caused the police no little trouble.

A telegram was received by Chief Connolly yesterday afternoon asking him to locate James Rider, of this city, and inform him of the death of his brother, W. A. Rider, which occurred at Chattanooga yesterday.

No one at the police headquarters knew James Rider, and the telegram was read to the officers going on duty. He had not been found up to late last night.

Patrolman Shepard arrested a negro giving his name as Enoch Thrash yesterday afternoon. The officer believes the negro to be Ed Thrash, the negro convict who escaped at Griffin Sunday night, and for whom a reward of $25 has been offered. Thrash got away Sunday night in company with Jim Moore, another convict, and a telegram was received at police headquarters yesterday, asking the officers to arrest the two men.

Emanuel King, the perambulating blind tiger, arrested Sunday on Peters street by Officers Lanford and Whatley, was tried yesterday in police court. The evidence against King was conclusive and he was fined $50 and costs. His wife was fined $3 and costs for interfering with the officers when they went to arrest King.

THE COLLEGE BOYS.

They Gave a Delightful Concert at the Grand Last Night.

The boys of the University of Virginia deserved a very much larger audience than they had last night, for their concert is one of the most delightful musical events of the season.

There is something attractive and fascinating about college music and the light airs which college boys interpret better than anybody else on banjo, guitar and mandolin. And it is no exaggeration to say that never has this music been more delightfully interpreted than it was last evening. The Virginia Club give just as delightful an entertainment as do the representatives of the big eastern colleges and the audience last night was a most enthusiastic one.

MR. VERNOY BADLY HURT.

A Cash Register Drops on His Head and Injures Him Painfully.

Mr. W. A. Vernoy, the Pryor street saloonist, was the victim of a peculiar accident last night, the effects of which will keep him in bed for some time.

About half-past 10 o'clock, after closing his saloon, Mr. Vernoy boarded the Fair street car at the corner of Alabama and Pryor streets, to go to his home on Wood street, near Grant park. He took a seat near the end of the car, directly beneath the cash register, which hung against the end wall of the car.

Just as the car turned into Hunter street the register became loosened from its fastenings and came crashing down upon Mr. Vernoy. It struck him heavily upon the head, and being quite weighty, it knocked him from his seat and threw him upon the floor.

The force of the falling register was great and it knocked Mr. Vernoy senseless. He was picked up by the conductor and reseated upon the seat. He was not revived and when his home was reached he had to be lifted out and carried inside.

Mr. Vernoy's injuries were exceedingly painful and will render it impossible for him to be out within a week or two. It is not thought that serious consequences will follow.

McAfee—Ingbram.

At the First Baptist church yesterday afternoon Miss Loy McAfee and Dr. Ingbram were united in marriage in the presence of a number of friends. Dr. Ingbram is a prominent young physician. Miss McAfee is one of the most talented and charming young ladies in Atlanta and is very popular.

DEMAND POND'S EXTRACT. AVOID ALL IMITATIONS.

FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.

FOR ALL PAIN Rheumatism Feminine Complaints Lameness Soreness Wounds Bruises Catarrh Burns Piles

USE POND'S EXTRACT

It will Cure.

FOR BETTER RATES.

A Movement in Atlanta Against Discriminations Taking Shape.

RATE COMMITTEE MEETS THIS MONTH

Other Interesting News of the Rail—New Contracts with Trainmen—Personal Gossip and Notes.

The movement recently taken by certain citizens of Atlanta to secure more favorable rates from the railroads, after lulling itself to sleep for awhile, springs up again.

Mr. Jonathan Norcross, who is at the head of the movement, is very much in earnest about the business and is determined to have the plans set forth at the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce held many weeks ago carried out to the letter if he can do so.

He is backed by some of the merchants of the city.

The general sentiment, however, seems to favor a more regularly organized movement. Many of the merchants of the city declare that the more successful way to gain the points aimed at, would be to have the Chamber of Commerce or some meeting of citizens, send a committee before the rate committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association direct.

This, they say, would get the questions that have been raised right down before the eyes of the men who make the rates for the roads in this region of the southern country.

The rate committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association will hold an important meeting in this city at the office of Commissioner Stahlman on the 20th of this month. The members of this committee are well known and the leading railroad men actively engaged in the business in this entire section of the country. They are, for the most part, traffic managers and general freight agents, the very men to whom the petitions of the citizens of Atlanta should be directed.

If there is cause for the complaints and charges that have been made about the present condition of affairs in freight matters, the good time is nigh at hand when those complaints and charges should take direct shape.

The railroad authorities at the office of the commissioner of the association declare that the rate committee has always shown Atlanta all manner of consideration in the hearing of these petitions and complaints, and that it always tries to lower the rates in the particulars desired.

Not very long ago there was a committee of citizens from Atlanta sent to the rate committee of the association, and so nicely were the points raised and so agreeably were they put, that the members of the committee were most friendly inclined to the petition and the merchants and tradesmen of this city who had sent them. The petition was granted so far as the rate committee saw it in the power of the railroads to grant it, and much was gained by this action.

It is claimed by the recent movement for the protection of the interests of the Atlanta manufacturers that the railroads entering the city have a scale of rates on frieghts which shows a marked discrimination against Atlanta and for other cities.

If such discriminations exist—and the merchants who are interested themselves in this movement, say they can plainly show it by the figures and facts, it is pretty certain that the matter will be brought before the rate committee of the Railway and Steamship Association at the coming meeting, which is to be held on the 20th of this month.

At that meeting representatives from all the railroads leading into Atlanta and those with connections to the great cities of the east and west will be together for no other purpose than to discuss freight rates between the cities of the south.

Contracts Being Renewed.

The southern lines which had to reduce the wages of trainmen last summer and which had to continue the reduction then made long after they anticipated are just at present making propositions to their men to continue the present reduced wages until business brightens.

The tables that the railroads have been showing officially for the past few months giving the earnings of the companies show to any mind that it is impossible for the roads to go back to their old salaries to their men yet awhile.

The decreases in traffic and earnings must be attended by a decrease in expenditures.

The railroad men all seem to see this and no trouble is evolving out of the recent propositions to continue at work under the reductions.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis was one of the first railroads last summer in this part of the south to institute the rule of reducing the wages of the men. This was forced upon Colonel Thomas, however, very much against his will, for he has always been a railroad man who believes in standing by his men. He did so as long as it was possible, but when the earnings began to show such wondrous falling off he saw that he would have to cut down expenses or make an utter failure in the management of his excellent lines.

His men all realized that it was for the best and accepted his proposition with right good cheer under the circumstances.

He had to ask them to continue under the reduction until February 1st, and now that February has come he asks them again to hold on until business gets better. The men have stood by Colonel Thomas in this matter beautifully and he has more than once expressed his kindly feelings for the men because of it.

Similar is the situation with the Richmond and Danville and the East Tennessee people. All of the trainmen, engineers and firemen seem to show perfect willingness to work on under the present rule, since they are sensible and see that it is all that the roads can do to pay them what they do pay.

Over the Line.

W. A. Turk, general passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville railroad, and S. H. Hardwick, assistant general passenger agent of the same, have just returned from a trip to New Orleans, where they went on railroad business for the system.

Mr. Turk was in Atlanta yesterday and went on to Baltimore last night.

Mr. Hardwick reports that the Georgia Pacific is being greatly improved along its road bed, and that it will soon be ready for the improved schedules which the company has been contemplating.

"Mr. Potter, of Texas."

At the Grand next Friday night and Saturday matinee A. C. Gunter's famous play, "Mr. Potter of Texas," will receive its initial performance in Atlanta.

The play of "Mr. Potter of Texas" owes its success to its originality. Nearly every subject that could form the slightest pretext for a play has been utilized, but this is the first time that Texas has offered one of its citizens as a hero. His adventures in Europe form a combination of serious and pathetic events which can only be seen in order to be appreciated.

The book has been read by everybody and the dramatization of it is said to make one of the strongest and best plays of today.

THEY WENT TO SHARON.—Mr. Don M. Bain and Mr. Mark Tolbert went down to Sharon Saturday night to spend Sunday with their little boys, who were attending the school of the Convent of the Sacred Heart. It was the first time these gentlemen had ever been the guests of a convent, and they returned loud in their praises of Mother Clemence and her co-workers. The young Atlantians in the school were delighted with their visitors, and made it very pleasant for them. Mr. Bain says it is one of the best schools he ever knew.

CROSS EYES MADE STRAIGHT

Free of Charge by Dr. J. Harvey Moore's Painless Method.

Dr. J. Harvey Moore, the oculist, who opens his offices tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at 2½ and 3½ Kiser building, announces in his advertisements that he will straighten by his painless method the first case of cross eyes calling on him. The doctor comes to Atlanta highly recommended.

Skin Eruptions

And similar annoyances are caused by an impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop into **Scrofula, Eczema, Salt Rheum** and other serious results of

Show Bad Blood.

"I have for some time been a sufferer from a severe blood trouble, for which I took many remedies that did me no good. I have now taken four bottles of S.S.S. with the most wonderful results. Am enjoying the best health I ever knew, have gained twenty pounds, and my friends say they never saw me as well. I am feeling quite like a new man. JOHN S. EDELIN, Gov't Print'g Office, Washington, D. C.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

THE ROBBER AT LAST.

Will Cantrell Brought to Justice by a Chance Incident.

HAS A MANIA FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY

Identified by Two Ladies—He Gives a Negro a Deadly Blow with a Hickory Cane—A Strong Case.

The building of a choice criminal record, modeled after the best examples that criminology affords, has been the work of just one week with Will Cantrell, a pumpkin-colored negro.

Every phase of his development has been attended by incidents of a sensational nature, and the culminating incidents that came yesterday were especially so. The light thrown upon his doings will be sufficient to land him in the gang for a good term of years.

Cantrell is a vigorous, able-bodied negro of nineteen. He is yellow and has a sinister and forbidding countenance. He has had for some time a police court career in a small way, but has branched out recently in more pretentious forms of crime.

Last week he was arrested by Patrolman Daniels, suspected of being the highwayman that assaulted and robbed Mrs. N. Sugarman, on Castleberry street, two days before. He answered the description very well and Mrs. Sugarman was sent for. She could not positively identify Cantrell as her assailant, but said she was almost certain that he was the negro. It was ascertained that he was an idle, vagabondish negro and that he lived not far from where the lady was assaulted.

It was also discovered that he had been discharged by his former employers, Bleim & Leyh, for snatching a purse from a little girl. He had done no work in weeks and the conviction was strong in the officer's mind that he was the guilty man. But as Mrs. Sugarman was unwilling to swear that he was the negro that assaulted her, Captain Thompson ordered the negro set free, although he felt morally sure that he had the right man.

Yesterday morning Cantrell was in Tommey's bar, on Peters street, with one of his associates. Luke Carr, a negro whom both knew, came in and exhibited a dollar. Cantrell's companion ventured the remark that the bill was counterfeit, and while they were arguing the point Cantrell grabbed the money and rushed off and out of the saloon.

Carr followed and overtook Cantrell and had a little altercation. A few minutes afterward, while Carr was standing on the sidewalk, Cantrell approached him from behind and dealt him a deadly blow with a powerful hickory stick. The blow knocked Carr senseless and left an ugly gash on his head, from which blood poured freely.

Cantrell was pursued and caught by Patrolman Sheridan. He was sent to the police court and bound over yesterday afternoon. While Cantrell was being transferred from the courtroom to the prison Sergeant Jennings saw him and the description given him Saturday night of the negro highwayman flashed across his mind.

He went into the prison and took a close look at the negro. He compared him to the written description given by Mrs. Long, of 189 Loyd street, and saw that it suited in every particular.

Mrs. Long is the lady who was knocked down and robbed of her purse on Garnett street about 8 o'clock Saturday night. She was walking along the street alone, her purse hanging on her arm. She had quite a struggle with the robber and he knocked her down and took the purse and ran. During the struggle she got a good look at the highwayman and the description she gave to Sergeant Jennings was complete. It was furnished to the entire force and Cantrell has since been the object of search.

Sergeant Jennings went at once to Mrs. Long's home after seeing Contrell in police court, and escorted her to the police station. Cantrell was brought out into the station house keeper's office and confronted by Mrs. Long. The moment her eyes fell upon him she recognized him as her assailant and exclaimed:

"He is the man—I would know him anywhere!"

The negro stared at the lady unabashed and gruffy denied her accusation. The lady was positive, and assured the officers that there could be no mistake. The identification was complete and Chief Connolly instructed the station house keeper to hold Cantrell on the charge of highway robbery.

Several negroes suspected of being guilty of the numerous street robberies of which ladies have been the victims within the last month have been arrested recently, but as it is certain that Cantrell is guilty of at least two of them, it is likely enough that he is the perpetrator of all of them.

CAPITOL CHAT.

Governor Northen is in Hancock where he went to attend to some private business affairs and will be gone until Thursday.

Before he left he rendered his decision in two cases which have attracted a great deal of attention in Coweta county. They are the cases of A. M. Wood and C. S. Fincannon. The official papers cite that in September, 1893, these two men were convicted of dealing in liquor without registering with the ordinary and without paying the required taxes. White was fined $400, which included court costs, and Fincannon $200.

It appeared from the papers that the men did not attempt to conceal the fact that they had been dealing in spirituous liquors, but that they were manufacturers and not dealers, and that they were not, therefore, violating the law as they were selling the liquors in original packages bearing the stamp of the revenue. The governor commutes the fine of White to $200 and Fincannon to $100. He states that the men made no opposition, but asked a decision in their cases, and that the law has been variously construed by the officers.

Requisition papers have been granted for J. M. Berry, a white man of White county, for burglary. Berry is one of the men who recently broke jail at Gainesville and made their escape. He is now under arrest in Tampa, Fla.

"Here is an unique name for you," said Captain Tip Harrison, as he held an envelope over an address he had just written. Then he moved the envelope so as to show only one letter at a time and it began A-B-C-D-e. The gentleman's name is A. B. C. DeLay. Does any other man of the country have the first five letters of the alphabet for the first five letters of his name?

It was quiet at the capitol yesterday. The governor's absence was one cause of a lack of news. The attorney general had not returned from Greenville, and his decision in the Wayeross war case cannot be given until Wednesday. In the pension department and in the comptroller's office, there was the same tale that there has been since the 1st—pension and pensions.

"If it keeps up at this lick," said Captain Harrison yesterday, "it won't be long before they are all cleaned out—that is, the widows' pensions."

Caution.

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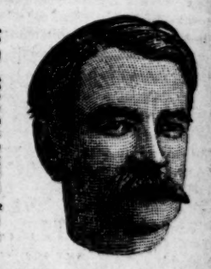

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FUNERAL NOTICE.

SMITH.—James Smith died at his residence, 143 Davis street, February 5th, at 4:30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock this afternoon from SS. Peter and Paul's church. Interment at Oakland cemetery.

MOSS.—The relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Moss and Mrs. Mosley and family are requested to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Lena Moss at her late residence, No 152 Luckie street, near Harris street, on Wednesday, February 7, 1894. The interment will be at Palmetto, Ga., her former home.

THE WEATHER.

After a period of blustry, rainy weather there followed yesterday moderate breezes, higher temperatures and but little rain or snow. But for a trace of snowfall at Buffalo, N. Y., the day would have been entirely without precipitation in all sections. At 7 o'clock p. m. clear skies were reported by all weather bureau stations in the southeastern districts, while in other portions of the country there were a few scattered clouds. The only sections having freezing weather last evening were those located north of Tennessee and North Carolina, and in the extreme northwest. Up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers as far north as St. Louis, Mo., and Omaha, Neb., there extended a wave of warm weather, and at points on or near those rivers the mercury was registering almost, if not fully, as high as in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Forecast for today: For Georgia, fair, warmer.

WITH CLOSED DOORS

The General Council Discusses the Coming Police Commissioners' Election,

AND THE TALK GETS QUITE WARM

Some of the Members Do Not Like What Others Say—The Early Part of the Session Was Open.

A secret session and an open one were held by the general council of Atlanta yesterday afternoon.

It has been many years since Atlanta's legislative body has had a secret session, and if the character of the one held yesterday is a criterion by which one is to judge, it will be some time before another one is held.

Years ago, when members of Atlanta's council were afraid for the public to know what they were contemplating, secret sessions were quite numerous, in fact so frequent were they that the people who were paying for the work became tired of them, and through Hon. John Tyler Cooper, then a member of the council, they were broken up, much to the gratification of the public generally.

When all of the business of the meeting yesterday had been disposed of Mr. Stockdell, the senior member from the second ward, arose just as Clerk Woodward announced that there was nothing else on his desk, and said:

"Your honor please, I move that this body now go into secret session."

The motion caught the attention of every one present, for it was something that had never been heard of in the present council the situation. No one appeared to appreciate the situation, and before a second thought could be given the motion had gone through. Then the city marshal was instructed to put every one out of the chamber and to close the doors. Even the clerk, who is one of the stanch friends of Mr. Stockdell, was ejected with the common herd, and only the marshal was allowed to remain, and he was placed under a bond of secrecy before the work of the secret session began.

And the work of that secret session must have been interesting if keyhole reports are to be relied upon.

tI appears after every one had been ejected from the council chamber that all eyes were turned upon Mr. Stockdell, the mover for the secret session. Mr. Stockdell was not long in discovering that he was the central point of attraction, and arising to his feet announced that he had asked for the secret session to consider matters essential to Atlanta's welfare. Then he referred to the fact that it was not long before the general council would be called upon to elect two members to the board of police commissioners, to succeed Mr. Laird and Mr. Gramling.

In the course of his remarks it is said that Mr. Stockdell took occasion to refer to the fact that Captain W. H. Brotherton was now or would be a candidate for one of the places, and that in his opinion it would be unwise for the general council to elect that gentleman to the board. In dealing with Captain Brotherton as a proposed candidate, Mr. Stockdell declared that it would not do to elect him a member of the commission, and referred to a statement which had been in circulation once, that the captain, when a member of the police commission, had put on the force men who owed him bills and that the bills had been paid by the men after their election. Mr. Stockdell declared that the board of police commissioners was a trust too sacred to be trifled with, and said that as the time for the election was approaching, it would be well for the members of the general council to consider the candidates well.

Almost before Mr. Stockdell was down Mr. Nelms was on his feet, and the gentleman from the seventh was slightly warm in his collar, if the keyhole sounds were not defective. He declared that he had always found Captain Brotherton a man worthy of his word and his position, and said that if the reports were true that men had bought goods from him after being elected to the police force, it was an indication on the part of the men that they were grateful for what had been done for them. As the keyhole acoustics went, the gentleman from the seventh was not only warm in the collar, but he was warm in the defense of the suggested candidate.

Mr. Dimmock took something like the same turn, and the matter was growing not only interesting but very warm when that cool head from the sixth, Mr. Harman, moved to adjourn.

That motion prevailed, and when the members came out there were no happy, pleasant smiles lurking about the faces which had been around that horse-shoe bend, unwatched by the public, who have not known a secret session in a long time.

In the Open Session.

Mayor Pro Tem. Broyles called the meeting to order, and every member answered to the roll call except Messrs. Boyd and Howell of the aldermanic board.

Mayor Goodwin sent in a communication stating that he in company with the members of the bridge committee and the city engineer, had given the grade under Forsyth street bridge a careful examination in compliance with a resolution which had passed the general council, and that he and the members of the committee and the city engineer were of the opinion that the grade on the Marietta street side should be changed.

Mr. Harralson, chairman of the bridge committee, presented a resolution appropriating $1,500 for lowering the grade under the Forsyth street bridge near the Marietta street entrance. The resolution was adopted.

To Dispose of the Garbage.

The Venable Brothers sent in a letter offering the general council 1,000 acres of land near Stone Mountain to be used for a dumping ground, and offering to transfer the offal of the city to the place for $5 a car load.

Went Back to the Committee.

The police committee made a favorable report on the application of Henry Potts for a transfer of the retail liquor license of Pat Kenny, at 24 South Pryor street, but as soon as the report was read Mr. Beatie arose, saying:

"If it please your honor, Mr. Cassin, who owns the property, is opposed to the transfer, and Judge Hillyer, his attorney, is here to be heard, and I move that the rules be suspended and that Judge Hillyer be heard in the matter."

Judge Hillyer concisely stated the objections of his client to the change, and, upon motion of Mr. Beatie, the petition was recommitted to the police committee.

The Seventh Yet in the Dark.

Mr. Stephens, chairman of the light committee, reported favorably upon ten lights in the seventh ward, and as the report was in the act of going to a vote, Mr. Campbell, a member of the committee, opposed its adoption, declaring that he was willing to give the seventh the ten lights called for by the contract, but that he was not wholly pleased with the location of the lights by the committee. He asked that the matter be again sent to the committee, and the request was complied with by the vote of the entire body.

Atlanta's Garbage to Be Burned.

Mr. Colvin, chairman of the special committee on the proposition to destroy Atlanta's garbage by incineration, reported that the special committee in connection with the board of health had given the plan proposed by the Dixon Company a thorough investigation and that every member of the committee and the entire membership of the board of health was in favor of an appropriation of $100 for a further investigation.

"But," said Mr. Colvin, "none of the committee think that one dollar of that one hundred suggested will ever be used. The agent of the company is here now, and wants to go ahead with the work and declares that not one cent of charge will be made until the works are completed and tried and accepted by the city after being found satisfactory by the city. The recommendation we make provides for the appointment by the mayor of a committee of three, one from the council and two from the board of health, to investigate thoroughly the subject of destroying the garbage, night soil, etc., by incineration, as proposed by this plan. Colonel Andrews, of the company, is in the chamber, and I move that the rules be suspended so that we may hear from him about the matter."

Colonel Andrews was given the floor, and stated that his company, which had been successfully in operation through the west, was willing to come to Atlanta and put up the plant and let the city have a trial of twenty days at it, and if it was not found successful then the city was to pay nothing for what had been done.

The entire matter was referred to the finance committee, the sanitary committee and the board of health.

To Light the Station House.

Mr. Stephens, chairman of the committee on electric lights, telegraph and telephones, presented a resolution instructing that committee to provide an electric light plant for the station house, at a cost of $1,200, the work to be done at once.

"We find," said Mr. Stephens, "that a plant can be put in the basement of the building and that the entire building can be lighted for less money than we are now paying the electric light company to do the work. Within the first year we can pay for the plant and save more money than it now takes to cover the illumination of the building. It would be a great saving to the city to authorize the investment of that amount."

The resolution was adopted.

A Robe for the Dead.

Mr. Dimmock presented a resolution requiring the Grady hospital management to provide a robe for the dead before burial.

"What kind of robe," asked Mr. Stockdell, "purple, red or green?"

The resolution was adopted,

An Engine House for the Seventh.

A resolution was presented authorizing the board of firemasters to sell the lot given in the seventh ward on Gordon street for a fire engine house and to put one on James street for that purpose. The resolution was adopted and concurrent with the resolution was one authorizing the grading of that lot and the grading of the one on the corner of the Boulevard and Auburn avenue for the new engine house in the fourth ward, which was also adopted.

Fire Hydrants on the Bridge.

Mr. Harralson presented a resolution asking for the location of fire hydrants on the Forsyth street bridge at once.

"These," said Mr. Harralson, "are of the greatest importance and the sooner they are put up the safer the property of the city will be from fire and other losses."

The resolution was adopted.

Wants the Bridges Safe.

Mr. Welch, of the fifth, presented a resolution instructing the bridge committee to look into the condition of the bridges on Broad street and Jones avenue.

"For," said the gentleman from the fifth, "I have been reliably informed that both bridges are not only unsafe, but that they are both dangerous. I think it is our duty to make both of them safe and to rebuild one of them this year if we can. Even up in Nashville I have heard the safety of the bridge on Broad street discussed by a bridge builder who knows what he is talking about."

The resolution was referred to the bridge committee.

That Artesian Well Again.

Mr. Dimmock, through a resolution, asked that the artesian well tower be taken away and that the place be removed from the gaze of the people.

"I'd like to amend that," said Mr. Stockdell, "by saying that we will appropriate $600 for the construction of a cistern there for the use of the fire department."

Something was said about an offer to establish a water fountain by Mr. W. D. Grant, but the clerk stated that that offer had been withdrawn.

The resolution by Mr. Dimmock amended by Mr. Stockdell was adopted.

The Rose Liquor License.

The Rose Liquor Company petitioned for a transfer of the wholesale liquor license now in vogue on Peachtree street to the old stand of Phillips & Crew on Marietta street, next to the Norcross building, and the police committee made a favorable report of the petition. With the report, however, was a letter from Mr. Norcross, the owner of the building occupied by the Jacobs pharmacy, protesting against the license change. The petition was granted, but later in the session Mr. Norcross came into the chamber and still later Mr. Beatie moved that the action be reconsidered and that the papers be recommitted to the committee on police. This was done.

An ordinance calling for sewers as stipulated in the agreement between Atlanta and West End when the annexation came about was presented and adopted.

To Widen Bartow Street.

Mr. Martin presented an ordinance calling for the expenditure of $4,000 in widening Bartow street and the ordinance, at the request of the member, was referred to the finance committee.

Scarlet Fever.

Mr. Campbell presented an ordinance amending sections 655 and 656 of the code so as to include scarlet fever the same as any other contagious disease. The amendment was adopted and by its terms scarlet fever can be placarded on dwellings or treated by the board of health the same as any other diseases that may be considered infectious.

Now It Is Nelms Avenue.

An ordinance was read changing the name of Greensferry avenue to Nelms avenue. On its second reading the ordinance was adopted.

Some Petitions Presented.

The following petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees.

Of J. P. Wilson, J. W. Sharp, James C. Lowe, for damages on account of grading Granger street.

Of R. C. West to be refunded $1.50 cost on 1893 taxes.

Of J. J. Maddox, et al. to have McDaniel street from Whitehall street to Central railroad put in good condition.

Of Jeff McHenry for free license to sell liniment.

Of John S. Bowman for free license to sell cigarettes.

Of R. D. Woodall to redeem J. N. Wood's 1892 tax for the orignal tax.

Of Charles Feinburg for free license to peddle.

Of D. G. Jones for relief from portion of costs out of 1892 taxes.

Of H. O. Lawless to transfer beer license to W. S. Parris, 520 Decatur street.

Of Parris & Wheeler for retail license at 152 Decatur street.

Of Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong for damages on account of grading Elliott and Victoria streets.

Of V. M. Barrett, et al., for work on North avenue and sidewalks and curbing from Western and Atlantic railroad to Lambert street.

Of J. F. Snellings for damages and compensation for land taken on Lovejoy and Pine streets.

Of the Atlanta Electropoise Company claiming to have been over-assessed on taxes and asking to be refunded $42.30 overpaid on 1893 taxes.

Of George Muse and others to have South Pryor street paved with vitrified brick.

Of L. C. Gentle for a retail beer license at 228 West Mitchell street.

Of E. H. Carroll for a retail liquor license at 161 Decatur street.

Of B. F. McDuffie et al. for an electric light at the bridge on Herbert street.

Of McGuinness & Johnson for a transfer from John Blount at 156 Marietta street.

Of J. E. Cummings to J. E. Cummings, agent, on Decatur street.

Of E. A. Franklin to J. L. Franklin retail liquor at 60 Decatur street.

Of citizens for an arc light at corner of Bush and Edwards streets.

Of A. R. Carrier to cancel permit for coal and wood yard at 58 and 60 North Forsyth street.

Of J. R. Seawright for a retail liquor license at 139 West Peters street.

Reports of Committees.

The claims committee recommended the payment of $100 to William Ragan for damages to lots on Pine and Plum streets; the payment to F. B. Quillian, attorney, for damages, $100 to lot at 166 Howell street; the payment of $250 for all property belonging to or represented by W. N. Johnson on Baily street; the payment of $275 to Mrs. W. S. Walker for damages by grading to lot at 146 East Ellis street; the payment of $30 to Amos Baugh on account of grading Granger street.

Building permits were granted Julia Turner for nine houses in rear of 174 and 176 Butler street; to Clark & Stone, 2 Loyd street; to G. W. Adair, agent, 3 Peachtree; to F. P. Helfmer at 10 North Forsyth street; to James Lynch at 64 and 66 Decatur street; to B. F. McDuffie at 7 and 9 Peachtree; to B. F. McDuffie, rear of Constitution building; to M. Lipes, corner Peachtree and Poplar streets; to G. G. Crouch at 79 Loyd street.

The sewer committee granted W. F. Crussell permission to connect with Pine street sewer; approved the contract with W. D. Palmer for sewer work for 1894.

The street committee presented an ordinance paving Connally street with granite blocks from Fair street to Woodward avenue at a cost of $2,200; an ordinance paving Hilliard street from Tanner street to Auburn avenue with granite blocks at a cost of $1,875; an ordinance paving James street with granite blocks from Forsyth street to Cain street at a cost of $2,910.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

October Term, 1893.

Order of circuits with the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Rome	22	Pataula	6
Tallapoosa	10	Southwestern	10
Coweta	4	Albany	11
Flint	10	Southern	1
Ocmulgee	9	Oconee	27
Chattahoochee	23	Brunswick	22

Proceedings Yesterday.

Arguments were heard in the following cases:

Nightengale v. state. Spencer R. Atkinson, for plaintiff in error. W. G. Brantley, solicitor general, contra.

Rome Circuit.

Jones v. Napier. J. D. Taylor and J. M. Bellah, for plaintiff in error. Lumpkin & Shattuck and Napier & Cox, contra.

Howard v. Dayton Coal and Iron Company. Copeland & Jackson and Payne & Walker, for plaintiff in error. Lumpkin & Shattuck, contra.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway company v. Cleghorn & Co. R. J. & J. McCamy, for plaintiffs in error. J. M. Bellah, contra.

Napier v. Union Cotton Mills. Napier & Cox and Copeland & Jackson, for plaintiff in error. Lumpkin & Shattuck, contra.

Dickson v. Morgan. McCutchen & Schumate, J. W. Maddox and R. M. W. Glenn, for plaintiff in error. Lumpkin & Shattuck, contra.

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company v. Smith. McCutchen & Schumate and Hoskinson & Harris, for plaintiff in error. Wrights & Harper and Dean & Smith, contra.

Hahn & Co. v. Allen. Dean & Smith, C. A. Thornwell and J. W. Ewing, for plaintiffs in error. McHenry, Nunnally & Neel and G & W. Harris, contra.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

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Receiver's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will receive bids for the sale of the entire stock of liquors, wines, cigars, tobacco, fixtures, accounts and all other assets belonging to J. H. Cooper & Co., (as per inventory) and stored at No. 151 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga. Said bids to be in writing and sealed and delivered to the undersigned not later than 9 o'clock a. m. on Monday, the 12th day of February, 1894. A complete inventory of the assets is of file in the clerk's office, and a copy may be seen on application to the receiver, or his attorneys, Blalock & Roan. Terms cash.

This advertisement is made by order of Fulton superior court, in the case of H. H. Camp, administrator, v. J. H. Cooper & Co., et al. All bids to be made subject to the approval of the court and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

This February 1, 1894.

JOHN D. MALSBY, Receiver.

feb 2—10t

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Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale as follows:
WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue; Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

ATLANTA, GA., February 6, 1894.

There Must Be Harmony.

In another column we print a communication which has reference to a subject of great interest at this time—the relations existing between the democratic party and the administration—or rather, the president.

As The Constitution said yesterday, the situation is in the nature of a crisis, and it must be firmly met by democrats of all shades of opinion. The party cannot surrender its platform, or renounce its purposes, or surrender its policy. It is true the charge that it has surrendered its financial policy may be plausibly brought against it. But such a charge would not hold good. By means of fraud and misrepresentation the democratic house and a number of democrats in the senate were led to support the demand for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. They were told that such repeal would be simply the first step toward carrying out the silver policy set forth in the platform. As a matter of fact it was the last step. It established the single gold standard, and Gresham, the republican secretary of state, made haste to inform the conference nations of Europe that this government would not call for any more pow-wows on money matters.

But all this apart, what is to be the upshot of the doubt and disappointment of the people who expected the democrats to redeem their pledges, and the growing discontent among democrats in Washington? The situation is a very grave one in all respects, and its gravity demands that it be discussed, not lightly nor in a partisan spirit, but seriously and with an eye to providing some remedy that will bring to the organization renewed strength and harmony and unity.

For our part, we know of but one remedy that will satisfy the people, and that is for the president and the party to come together on the broad and patriotic policy set forth in the democratic platform. That is simple enough, and it would be in furtherance of the solemn contract which the party and its president made with the people—the party, when it subscribed to the platform and the president when he endorsed it by accepting the party's nomination.

Three months ago, the suggestion of such a remedy for the condition that was then developing would have been denounced by the patronage heelers and collar wearers as an attack on Mr. Cleveland. But now we are in the presence of significant manifestations going to show that even the patronage heelers and collar wearers are convinced that the situation at Washington and elsewhere is too serious to be disposed of by denouncing it as a movement directed against Mr. Cleveland.

That Mr. Cleveland has made personal enemies is no doubt true, but we have no more respect for the disappointed office-seeker who places his interests above the party than we have for the collar wearers who place Mr. Cleveland above the party. We say, therefore, that the simplest remedy is for the president and the party in congress to halt where they are and turn their attention to the platform pledges. If this cannot be done, then let congress itself take hold of the platform pledges and carry them to the point where its responsibility ends.

The patronage business is contemptible from beginning to end. The people have no interest in attacks on and flings at Mr. Cleveland because he has not appointed such and such persons to office. The people have no interest in any defense of Mr. Cleveland based on the fact that he has given this or that person office. They are interested in the redemption of the democratic pledges and the success of the democratic policy based on these pledges.

The Baltimore Sun, which has been described as "a thick and thin administration organ," is evidently of the opinion that something is wrong somewhere in democratic circles at Washington. It says that at a recent card reception at the white house, given especially in honor of the congress of the United States, "the republicans present largely outnumbered the democrats." The Sun declares that the absence of democrats was so conspicuous as almost to be embarrassing, "and it even elicited comment from the usually reticent tongue of the president."

"It is unquestioned," says The Sun, "that spoils have not a little to do with this estrangement, but it is asserted with confidence that other causes, involving dignity and self-respect, have as important bearing on the reasons why so very few of the democratic leaders ever cross the portals of the white house."

We repeat, the people have little or no interest in these kinds of differences. They stand apart from the insignificant broils that grow out of patronage or a sense of wounded dignity. These things are not important. We must have democratic unity and harmony on the broad basis of democratic principles. The platform is the rallying point of the party and on that the democratic voters will take their stand.

We advise the factions in Washington to follow the example of the people. A breach in the party now means a complete surrender to the eastern coalition which has already succeeded in wrecking the property interests of the people. The law of self-preservation ought to prevent any such breach. There may be a limit to the people's patience, but there is no limit to their patriotism, and they will not willingy surrender their party to the control of the money sharks and sharpers.

Gold Bonds and the Currency.

Some of the newspapers are expressing surprise that there should be a deficit in the treasury. They point to the fact that even under the McKinley law there was a surplus of nearly $500,000 last year, and argue that there ought to be a surplus this year under the same law.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the single gold standard, which has wrecked the property interests of the people, and destroyed the profits of business men and producers, has also materially affected our sources of federal revenue. The treasury's income from customs, internal revenue and miscellaneous sources was $229,254,092 in the fiscal year of 1893, as against $175,798,183 in 1894.

This shows where the hard times, the shrinkage in values, the fall in prices and the dislocation of all trade and business have hit the federal treasury. The enforced economy that the ruin resulting from gold monometallism has brought about very plainly manifests itself in the treasury's income. The revenue from the excise taxes shows a decrease of $12,000,000, and this shrinkage tells its own story.

In the matter of currency the treasury of India is in a far better condition than that of the United States, for it is overflowing with money. But both governments have gone into the gold borrowing business—India to pay the interest on its bonds held in England, and the United States in order to get money to meet the current obligations of the treasury.

The situation is full of interest for those who take the trouble to study it. The goldbugs have had a good deal to say about the semi-barbarous nations that employ silver as a currency, but when we see both India and the United States going hand in hand into the bond issuing business, it is time for the goldbugs to admit that civilization and enlightenment do not afford any protection to nations that sacrifice their prosperity and their property interests to gold monometallism.

The United States have no advantage whatever over India as a debtor nation. India is compelled to pay interest charges in England to the amount of $90,000,000 in gold. The United States, through the various corporations doing business here, are compelled to pay interest charges in Europe to the amount of $150,000,000 annually on the various securities held there. These charges have to be settled either by means of exports or by the hard cash. If our imports are more than our exports, gold is withdrawn to pay these charges. Even if the balance of trade is largely in our favor, some of our gold will have to go abroad.

The logic of the situation is this—that when a debtor nation concludes to surrender the prosperity and property interests of its people to the money sharks who clamor for the single gold standard, it must be prepared to go into the bond-issue business on a large scale in order to stave off bankruptcy. Into this business our government has gone, and it will be compelled to go further before the people can have an opportunity to apply the remedy.

By force, fraud and misrepresentation, the democrats in congress were induced to support the John Sherman scheme to re-establish the single gold standard, and now the people will have to take the consequences.

Atlanta and the Grand Army.

The Louisville Courier-Journal wants the Grand Army to postpone its reunion in Atlanta until 1896, and urges it to meet in Louisville next year. It admits that the meeting should be held in a southern city and says:

It is high time that the members of the Grand Army were recognizing the fact that there is a pretty big and respectable slice of this country south of the Ohio river on which they have never held one of their national encampments. They know something of the people of this region as fighters; let them come now and see if they do not find us as good friends as we were fighters

We think they acknowledge the force of the south's claim for their entertainment, and the question is not so much whether they shall meet in the south as at what point in the south.

Now, when the question comes up regarding the best point in the south for the reunion, we should take the testimony of outsiders. Mr. M. H. DeYoung, the editor of The San Francisco Chronicle, in a letter to The Constitution writes:

It would afford me great pleasure to see your movement to have the Grand Army of the Republic hold its next encampment at Atlanta succeed.

I can conceive of nothing that would do more to efface every trace of bitterness between the north and south than a cordial reception from the people of so typical a southern city—at least so far as sentiment is concerned—as Atlanta, to the survivors of the Grand Army of the north.

I should think that this view would strongly incline those who have the direction of the affair in hand to select Atlanta, not only on account of the good that would be accomplished by healing wounds, but equally because it would interest the veterans of the war to visit the renowned battlefields not far from your city.

When the members and friends of the Grand Army, as far east as New York and as far west as San Francisco talk in this strain, it is plain that the sentiment of the union veterans is in favor of Atlanta.

Mr. DeYoung has the right idea. He believes that the proposed reunion in Atlanta will efface every trace of bitterness between the north and south, and he also makes the point that the old soldiers who wore the blue desire to visit our renowned battlefields.

This is on the right line, and when the accessibility of Atlanta is discussed, a glance at any railroad map will dispose of all objections. With our railway facilities Atlanta is now one of the most central and accessible points in the country. The members of the Grand Army, after holding a reunion in Maine, are not likely to put up the plea that Atlanta is too far from the localities where the majority of them reside.

These old veterans want to come to Atlanta around which they will see a dozen famous battlefields, and where, in a fraternal way, they can meet face to face the survivors of the legions which confronted them a generation ago. Louisville can wait. The Grand Army men want to hold their meeting next year in the city of the siege.

Another Plank Lost.

The friends of the bill repealing the state bank tax have come to the conclusion that there is no chance in the present congress for their favorite measure of financial reform.

This plank was one of the strongest and the most popular in the democratic platform. The representatives of the people went to Chicago and insisted that the party should make this pledge to the country. It was understood that the new administration would get rid of the old oppressive war tax on state banks, and that the people would be left free to use their credit in a legitimate way. This expectation, it seems, has been disappointed.

The friends of state banks have nothing to expect from the present congress. It is just as well to state this fact, without any modifications. The masses have sent agents to Washington who have deliberately refused to carry out their wishes. They have endorsed the pretended advocates of the Chicago platform who now refuse to support it. They have elevated men to office who now repudiate the platform upon which they were elected. This is the plain English of the whole business, and there is no way of eliminating its most shameful features.

Congress is a power, but after all the people are stronger. This repudiated plank of the democratic platform cannot be disposed of in this treacherous manner. It will be heard from again.

Plainly Stated.

Great Britain is a small island kingdom, and the United States is a big country.

Yet Great Britain has prospered and now controls the commerce of the world, while our country is in the worst stages of a financial depression. There is something wrong somewhere, and the people want to know just what it is. The British by adopting the policy of free trade have made their country the world's workshop. They take the raw material of every land, manufacture it, and send it back to its producers. They take a pound of American cotton for 7 cents and send it back in shapes that command from 20 to 100 cents a pound.

Here is a lesson for our people. We cannot get rich by producing raw material for other nations and sections to manufacture. A whole volume of political economy is summed up in these statements. We cannot expect to prosper until we manufacture the crude products of our fields and mines.

Paste this in your hat!

A Successful Man.

Mr. Phil Armour, the great Chicago capitalist, has some ideas and methods which are in accord with those of the late George W. Childs.

The Chicago millionaire is the greatest trader in the world. He employs 12,000 persons, pays $7,000,000 yearly in wages, owns 4,000 cars and 800 horses. He is not only a philanthropist but an optimist, and, speaking of the opportunities for our young men in the future, he says:

Wealth, capital, can do nothing without brains to direct it. It will be as true in the future as it is in the present that brains make capital—capital does not make brains. The world does not stand still. Changes come quicker now than they ever did, and they will come quicker and quicker. New ideas, new inventions, new methods of manufacture, of transportation, new ways to do almost everything, will be found as the world grows older, and the men who anticipate them, and who are ready for them, will find advantages as great as any their fathers or grandfathers have had.

Mr. Armour believes in living in today, and not in yesterday. He frankly admits that he does not hold the same opinions that he held twenty years ago, and says that he is willing to change his views to suit the times. Talking about his habits and methods he says:

A man must master his undertaking, and not let it master him. He must have the power to decide quickly, even to decide instantly, on which side he is going to make his mistakes. As for application, no great thing is done without that. In my own case I have carried into business the working habits I learned as a boy on a New York farm. All my life I have been up with the sun. The habit is as easy at sixty-one as it was at sixteen; perhaps easier, because I am hardened to it. I have my breakfast, by half-past 5 or 6 o'clock; I walk down town to my office and am there by 7 o'clock, and I know what is going on in the world without having to wait for others to come and tell me. At noon I have a simple luncheon of bread and milk, and after that, usually, a short nap, which freshens me again for the afternoon's work. I am in bed again at 9 o'clock every night.

This is the talk of a typical American business man. The men who have achieved the greatest success in our cities started in life as poor country boys. They made money because they had brains, integrity and industry. There will always be opportunities in this country for such men, and it is pessimistic and foolish to say that conditions have changed to such an extent as to bar out the youngsters who possess these qualities. Boys with the gifts and talents of a Childs or an Armour will make their way in the future as they have in the past.

What the Railroads Can Do.

It is now plainly apparent that the Grand Army veterans are inclined to vote for Atlanta as the place for their reunion next year, if they meet with a little encouragement.

The railroads south of the Potomac have it in their power to control this matter. If they demand high rates of fare, the Grand Army will object. On the other hand, if low rates are offered everybody will favor the selection of our city and low rates will yield the railroads an immense extra profit.

The railroads should lose no time in taking action. A liberal policy will be very profitable to them, and if they delay it is more than probable that they will be the losers. Their managers should look into the thing now and let the public know what they are going to do.

John Sherman seems to be proud of the democratic goose that is laying golden eggs for the republicans.

The platform still affords a resting place for the tired wings of democratic hope.

The repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks doesn't suit the money sharks any better than the free coinage of silver.

Editor Watterson should go to Washington and look around awhile. But he'd better hide the star-eyed out in the bushes.

It is not an easy matter to forget that the democrats won a tremendous victory in 1892. And yet that is what some people want us to do.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Mr. E. W. Bok says in a syndicate letter: "Perhaps one of the most significant indications of the times, in the way of public reading, is the rapid and steady decline of the flash weekly story paper. It does not require a long memory to recall the time when these story papers of weekly issuance were factors in our journalism. I remember very well in the case of The New York Weekly, for example, only a few years ago, when it had a circulation of 325,000 copies each week. Now, it is fair to say that its total circulation falls short of 100,000 copies per week. Of the story papers published by the Monroes in New York, and of Saturday Night, still issued in Philadelphia, yet rarely heard of or seen, the same is true. It may almost be said that the weekly story paper has passed away. The cheap 'libraries' have done much to bring this about, but the healthiest influence has been that of the Sunday issues of daily papers. With the literary features and the fiction presented by them they have taken the place of the flash story paper and created a desire among the masses for better and healthier reading. The employer of the hundreds of shop girls, who formerly were the chief patrons of these flash story papers, told me recently that where, six or seven years ago, it was the rule to see his girls poring over those papers during their nooning, it was now the exception. 'Books have been so reduced in prices,' said this man, 'that I find my girls going to our bookcounter and picking out standard novels which, years ago, were out of the reach of their purses, and therefore they resorted to the story weeklies.' All of which is a good healthful tendency."

The mother of the confederate general, Leonidas Polk, was one of the earliest promoters of railroad enterprise. She projected the first line of railway in North Carolina. It was a cheap tramway, costing $2,250 per mile, running from the east portico of the capitol at Raleigh to a stone quarry, but it was the precursor of greater things, and was called the Experimental railway. Mrs. Polk was one of the principal stockholders, and the soundness of her judgment was amply vindicated when her profits of the enterprise amounted to 300 per cent of the original investment. At a banquet given in honor of the first train drawn by steam entering into Raleigh, a special toast was drunk "to the distinguished lady who suggested the construction of the Experimental railway; she well deserves a name among the benefactors of the state."

Says The New Orleans Picayune: "Stonewall Jackson's campaigns were all made after thirty-five, and he died on a victorious field when he was thirty-nine years old. Frederick the Great won his most signal victory at Leuthe over the Austrians when he was forty-five. Washington was forty-four when he took command of the revolutionary armies. Julius Ceasar, who stands at the head of the world's war chiefs, commenced his celebrated conquest of Gaul when he was forty-two. Wellington was forty-six when he won Waterloo. Grant was forty-five when he received the sword of Robert Lee, and Lee himself, one of the boldest and most daring commanders of modern times, was fifty-nine when he surrendered his historic blade. Marlborough, who was one of the greatest captains of any age, was fifty-four when he won the celebrated battle of Blenheim. Our own Old Hickory Jackson was fifty-eight when he saved New Orleans from foreign conquest. Columbus was fifty-two when he discovered America and his bold adventure marks him as a man of action of the highest order. Ghengis Khan, the first of the Tartar conquerors, was fifty-one when he started on his bloody career, and Tamerlane, his sanguinary descendant, was sixty-two when he overran Asia."

STATE BANKS IN GEORGIA.

Americus Times-Recorder: The house committee on banking and currency has failed to report favorably on the repeal of the state bank tax. The vote stood 8 to 9. The Times-Recorder has, from the first, looked with suspicion on the banking committee. It had in its ranks too many mugwumps and goldbugs, and the result brings no surprise to those who have analyzed the political complexion of that committee.

Macon Evening News: It is a mistake to suppose that the bill for the repeal of the tax of 10 per cent on the circulation of state banks is dead. Owing to the change of mind of Mr. Warner, of New York, the house committee on banking and currency voted to lay the bill repealing it unconditionally on the table. Mr. Warner was committed to the measure but it seems that he has a bill of his own with some provisions which he wishes to put forward in lieu of the bill drawn by Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, which is very brief and simply provides for the unconditional repeal of the tax. The democratic platform distinctly declares in favor of the repeal and the party is bound to carry out the pledge. As well disregard its pledges in regard to tariff reform or any other measure upon which the party went before the country in the last election. It is a war measure and whatever may be said in palliation of it in times of war, when everything goes, there is now no war, and consequently no excuse for allowng it to remain a law.

THE GLENN TAX ACT.

Spring Place Jimplecute: The Glenn Railroad tax bill has stood the test of the supreme court of the United States. Yet Bill Glenn, the author of it, was defeated for the office of attorney general at the last convention. It brings about half a million dollars into the state treasury annually.

Columbus Herald: Hon. Bill Glenn's county tax on railroads law has stood every test and at last the supreme court of the United States declares the act constitutional. This law puts thousands and thousands of dollars annually into the treasuries of the various counties of the state, and thus lessens the necessary burdens of individual tax payers. It would seem that the people of Georgia owe Mr. Glenn a debt of gratitude on this score. Mr. Glenn and his county tax bill may yet figure prominently in politics in this state.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Song of Georgia Weather.

When the sun comes streaming out,
And the winds are warm and sweet,
And the lilies nod their heads about,
With violets at your feet;

When you hear a bird, whose song
Is wild on the ravished air:
You'll say: "The spring for which I long
Is hear at last—is here!"

But if you are very wise,
And poetry does not please,
You'll see that day, in a business way,
That your water pipes don't freeze!

Here is a good one from The Albany Herald:

"It is said that Snollygoster Ham is making a big success lecturing in Kansas. No more than could be expected, at Lease, in Kansas."

Voting Is What's Wanted.

It's talk, and talk, and it's cheap, they say,
And they talk by night, and they talk by day;
But the way to win—with the tide to float,
Is: Get on the platform and poll your vote!

Lee J. Langley, of The Macon Evening News, was in Atlanta yesterday. He is a young newspaper man who is making his way to the front, and his work in Macon is making a fine reputation for him in the newspaper world.

Will They Give It to Us?

The country has a yearning still—
And no one deems it strange:
Now, that we've passed the tariff bill,
We'd like some silver change.

Flovilla's new paper is The National Headlight, and it seems to be blazing away in bright fashion.

Not in That Class.

Printer—Three men called with bills this morning.

Editor (absent mindedly)—Fives or tens?

There is a very bright paragrapher at work on the editorial page of The Augusta Evening News.

That's the Way!

Some of these days,
When the country pulls through,
There will be honey
And money for you;
But the best way to work,
And the best way to do,
Is: Roll up your wristbands
And pull her right through!

The Dalton Argus has a most intelligent set of country correspondents. There is no "guess-who" column in The Dalton Argus.

A Regular Landslide.

"On what grounds," asked the defeated candidate, "did you vote for my enemy?"

"On these here grounds," said the old voter, "ten acres an' one vote to the acre!"

The Looking Glass.

The Looking Glass is out, and a splendid reflection it makes. It is twelve pages, is beautifully printed, contains original illustrations, many of them on current events, and has humorous and literary features that commend it to the reading public. It bids fair to be The Puck of the south. Mr. O. H. Stein is editor, and well equipped as he is, the future of The Looking Glass should be a bright one.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Mandate of the Platform.

Atlanta, February 5.—Editor Constitution: Is it not the idea of this government that it is a government for the people and by the people truly, and if that be true and we have a convention to determine what kind of a platform a certain party will run upon and proposed candidates are consulted as to the approval of that platform and they approve it, and then this decision goes before the great jury of the public and is analyzed and discussed from every point of view, and then that jury decides by an overwhelming majority in favor of that platform, in reality, then at this point is not that the law of the land, needing only ratification in a legal way, provided for by the people through their agents, to execute these legal forms? It seems to me that in the last election the majority in favor of the democratic platform was sufficient to decide the point of what the people wanted and that in the true spirit of our government it was voted as the law that should govern us in the future in this country. Now any official who approved that platform and ran upon it and was elected upon it, ought either to execute it or resign. Is that not right? A man has a right to change his opinions, but as an agent he has not the right to assume powers to himself not delegated to him by his employers. He has a right to resign and let somebody else come in, and, I think, he ought to do it when he cannot afford conscientiously to carry out the law and intention of those who placed him in position as their agent. You will find The Constitution is right in strenuously advocating the carrying out of the democratic platform entirely. We have thousands and thousands of people idle, we have hardly money enough in our own section and in the west to carry on the business of the day. Suppose we have the 10 per cent bank tax removed and each of these southern states now could proceed to issue sufficient currency for the wants of the people. Could we not at once proceed to the establishment of more various manufactories throughout the country, and put the people to work; could we not have hundreds of public improvements of various kinds, better roads, school facilities and everything that goes to promote the happiness and prosperity of the southern people without being under any obligations to any part of the world, either on this side or the other side of the water? It strikes me that we would soon be manufacturing every fiber of cotton that we produce here and making to the utmost prefection all the articles of use out of the staple and even the fiber of the stalk. There seems to me to be nothing in the way except the money to carry on the business, and if we had state banks, I think we could have the money sufficiently long to secure splendid results, and as we got into a position where we did not need it, it could be retired, and whether the balance of the world liked it or not, it seems to me that the money would be all that we absolutely need to tide us over. These are just a few random thoughts I send.

D. M. W.

Double Need of Reform.

Editor Constitution: Before the discussion of the insolent traders' law (appointment of receivers) is concluded, I desire to add the following:

The law authorizing the appointment of a receiver and enjoining the merchant or trader from disposing of his property was framed and enacted to meet and counteract another practice more fraught with evil and injustice than the practice which the Fulton county grand jury has condemned. At the time of the enactment of the statute, now alluded to by some as the "wrecking act," (and as for that matter the practice continues at the present day) some merchants seriously involved would buy a large stock of goods on credit and then secure favored creditors whose debts existed years before, by mortgaging the unpaid for goods, and to end the matter, sell out the whole business for a cash consideration, put the money in their pocketbooks and leave the unprotected creditors to saw the air only to find out that Georgia law upheld just such a transaction.

When a merchant or manufacturer is about to fail, he can prefer certain creditors and leave others to bear total loss. He can buy one man's goods and turn them over to another, for a different and less equitable debt, he can sell his stock of goods not paid for and put the money beyound reach of any creditor; he can create and execute a mortgage for $1,000 to secure a debt of $100 without any requirement on the part of the mortgagor or mortgagee to swear to the genuineness and correctness of the amount, in order to place the lien on record, and as goods are usually bought on open account, a homestead exemption to the amount of $1,600 or over is always an open invitation to defeat a pressing creditor. That all these legal privileges afford opportunity for fraud none can deny, and that they are frequently employed by business men to work injustice every lawyer of experience at the bar can testify.

Ought not there be means provided when a trader attempts to defeat the payment of his debts by any of the methods pointed out above or one creditor seeks to take advantage of other creditors when there are not enough assets to pay all, for the courts to assume control and appropriate his property equitably?

This is what the receivership was intended to accomplish, and the failure of results is due perhaps more to the faulty administration of the law than to any inherent defect in the law itself. All honest men must approve the criticism of your grand jury in condemning the great expense allowed by the courts, and it is well that attention be called to the lack of discretion exercised by courts in the appointment or refusal of receivers, but as long as Georgia law leaves open the opportunity to create fraudulent liens, so long will this remedy be necessary. I suggest that need of reform has been disclosed on both sides of this question. Respectfully,

J. H. PITMAN.

LaGrange, Ga.

He Is Pleased to See It.

Editor Constitution: I am very greatly pleased to see you devoting so much attention to immigration and filling your columns with items that not only have a tendency to attract the attention of northern people to this country, but that are most invaluable to southern people. God speed the day when all of the fertile lands of the south shall be occupied by enterprising, progressive farmers, producing all the agricultural supplies necessary for home consumption; and when the raw material produced in the south shall be manufactured at home—making this section the richest portion of America. With best wishes, I am very truly yours,

E. E. POSEY,
Acting General Passenger Agent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Mobile, Ala.

HE RISES TO INQUIRE.

Gainesville, Ga., February 4.—Editor Constitution: As a Baltimore commercial tourist, stopping over here for Sunday, I have a little time to think of matters not pertaining strictly to my business, and digestion is given to my thought by two papers, which have accidentally fallen into my hands. One is my home paper, The Baltimore Sun, which I found awaiting me here, and which, when I left Baltimore, was the red-hottest and most unyielding "Cleveland-or-bust" paper in America. The other paper is The Atlanta Journal, about which I know but little, but which was caught, I understand, by the patronage lasso to such an extent that it has swallowed, until now, with apparent joy, every act of Mr. Cleveland, whether in keeping with the democratic platform or not.

Imagine my amazement, therefore, at finding that The Sun has kicked out of the Cleveland traces, protesting in substance against the continued recognition of republican principles, and pleading democracy at the hands of a democratic administration. It shows that democratic sentiment is stronger than any mouarchial inclination to individuals, and that the old reliable Sun is coming to the conclusion that it will not follow any false god off of the democratic platform.

But the most remarkably interesting wail that I have seen is that which comes from Mr. F. H. Richardson, the editor of The Atlanta Journal, who, I am informed, has just returned from Washington where he conferred with The Journal's proprietor, Mr. Secretary Smith. Considering the fact that all of the patronage papers have denounced every democratic paper that has dared to defend the democratic platform, when to do so, it was necessary to differ with Mr. Cleveland, it is strange to hear one of them joining in the wail of discontent, and it shows that all their talk about "attacking the administration" has been a subterfuge, intended to mislead the people from their true duty, and from their obligations to the true principles of democracy.

And yet the editor of Mr. Smith's paper, immediately on his return from Washington, deplores the fact that "many valuable offices are retained by republicans, while hosts of worthy and hungry democrats peep through the cracks in the crib at the inaccessible corn," and by way of emphasizing his statement of this remarkable condition, he says that "it is a fact of common knowledge;" and adds, "I can sympathize with the impatience which this condition of things incites, especially in the south, where the demand for federal officers, who are in every sense representative of the sense and sentiment of their community, is exceedingly strong."

Then he goes into a broader field of discussion concerning the discontent and division on the question of administrative policy.

After summarizing and explaining to such an extent as to evoke the indignation of all true democrats at a condition so fittingly described, he fittingly concludes, by way of consolation, with this tub to the whale: "But is there a democrat who does not still rejoice that Grover Cleveland was elected instead of Benjamin Harrison?"

Now, as an humble democrat, I arise to inquire how is it that the patronage press, after having taken the blind staggers at every honest comment of a democratic paper, which defended the democratic platform, and in doing so had to differ with Mr. Cleveland, is now rushing headforemost into the ranks of the attacking brigade? Is it possible that it foretells a change of policy in Washington, and that even patronage papers have come to the conclusion that honesty is the best policy, and that it is the safest and best course for the democratic papers to hew to the line of the democratic platform, defend democratic honor, fight for democratic principles and promises, and cut to the mark, let the chips fall where they may. If this is true, it means that the party is getting ready for a splendid victory in the next election. If, on the other hand, the patronage press is to endorse or condone the continued violation of every democratic principle, then the party has little to expect until it changes such a mistaken policy.

BALTIMOREAN.

CRISP, OF GEORGIA.

Thomasville Times: Charley Crisp everlastingly flayed Tom Reed in his closing speech in favor of the Wilson bill. Crisp proved himself more than a match for the man from Maine.

Athens Banner: In the magnificent victory achieved for tariff reform, Speaker Crisp did great work by his able speech in reply to ex-Speaker Reed, and on the vote every Georgia member voted for the bill. Georgia had a large share in the great tariff reform victory.

Macon Evening News: The hearts of all Georgians must thrill with pride at the ovation Speaker Crisp received after the passage of the Wilson tariff bill. Although an active advocate of the measure, his demeanor has been so uniformly courteous and impartial that it has elicited the highest encomiums from all parts of the country. No man in congress more ably and truly illustrates the south than Charles F. Crisp.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Macon Evening News: The Rev. Robert Toombs Dubose, a grandson of General Robert Toombs and a talented Methodist minister, has been appointed pastor of the leading Methodist church of Jacksonville. His many friends will rejoice to learn that his field of usefulness is daily enlarging.

Columbus Herald: Captain W. A. Little made a great speech in the Hinkle case in Americus. There are few lawyers in this state equal to Captain Little as an orator and, aside from his eloquence, he reviews the evidence in a style that is truly masterly. Although many of the best lawyers in the state were engaged in the Hinkle case, none of them made a better argument or more eloquent speech than Captain Little.

SENTENCED.

Judge Clark Gave Harry Hill Seven Years in the Penitentiary Yesterday.

MR. BEN HILL MAKES A STATEMENT

Announces That He Believes Echols Did Not Write the Confession.

INTERVIEW ABOUT IT WITH HARRY

Motion for a New Trial Was Made Yesterday Afternoon—It Has Been Set for Trial on the 16th.

With his blue mackintosh enveloping him in its graceful folds, and nervously fingering his soft hat, Harry Hill sat while Judge Clark, his voice trembling with emotion, sentenced him to a term of seven years in the penitentiary.

Later in the day Mr. H. B. Moss, as attorney for Harry Hill, made a motion for a new trial and it was set for a hearing on the 16th of this month.

During the entire time that the venerable judge, who, for years has known intimately the Hill family, was speaking of the case and his relations with relatives of Hill, incidental to passing the sentence, Harry Hill sat like a man whose concern went no deeper, and whose interest was certainly less manifest, than that of a mere on-looker. It was not until Mr. Ben Hill, who read to the court a statement in regard to the confession, said that he had something to say, that the defendant evinced any attention. Then he became thoroughly aroused and was as keen and intent to catch every word that his attorney said as were the people in the curious audience.

It was expected that Harry would be sentenced at 9 o'clock, but Judge Clark had some other matters to turn his attention to, and announced that he would not sentence him until 12 o'clock. At the noonday hour there were no less than eight hundred in the courtroom to hear the judge pass his sentence and observe the manner in which it was received by the prisoner, for such he has been since his conviction on Saturday night.

When Harry Hill arose to make his statement, Mr. J. H. Porter, Henry Porter, Mr. Jim Freeman, Colonel Hammond, Mr. Thod Hammond, Colonel Reuben Arnold, Mr. Reuben Arnold, Jr., and Colonel Echols and Ben Hill were seated about the attorney's table. Harry Hill had been requested to take a seat just in front of the judge's stand in the first row, but said that he preferred to remain where he had first taken a seat. He was permitted to remain.

"Have you anything to say, Mr. Hill," asked the judge, "as to why sentence should not be passed upon you?"

"Your honor," said Harry Hill, rising and walking to the right front of the rostrum, holding his hat crushed in both hands against his chest, "I simply want to say that I would like to have the sentence deferred to give me a chance to make a plea—that is I—if that's the right way to put it—I want to make a plea for a new trial."

"A motion," prompted the judge.

"Yes, your honor," continued Hill in a wavering, half-uncertain voice, "I would like to have sentence deferred until I can have a chance to file an application for a new trial. I am not guilty."

"I suppose," said Judge Clerk, "that your attorneys will attend to any legal feature of your case. What I meant was what you had to say in regard to your conviction and as to your guilt or innocence."

"I don't care to argue that now, your honor," returned Hill, "but that will come out at the new trial. I am innocent of this charge and I will prove it next time."

"I didn't mean," interrupted the judge, "that you were to argue the case, but merely to state anything you desired to say."

"I am innocent," reiterated Hill.

Mr. Ben Hill Leaves It to the Judge.

Mr. Ben Hill, who made such an eloquent and faithful argument for his client, arose and said, entirely ignoring Hill:

"I arise, your honor, to say that I have told the prisoner that he has a right to make a motion for a new trial and that he had until court adjourned this evening to do it in."

"Do you want to make a motion for a new trial after sentence?" asked Judge Clark.

"I will explain that to your honor privately," was the reply of Mr. Ben Hill.

He continued and said:

"May it please your honor, the administration of the criminal law, by your honor, in this court has been characterized by great ability and the utmost fairness. In fixing the penalties your honor has always tempered justice with mercy. You have heard all this case. You know its many sad and dramatic features. I am sure that nothing I could say could add anything to the promptings of your own heart, and I therefore leave the defendant's case in your hands."

Judge Clark Betrays Emotion.

The interest was intense when Judge Clark began to speak, previous to sentencing Harry Hill. Many eyes were turned upon the judge, but as many more never left Harry Hill's face, but watched every twitching closely.

"This case," said Judge Clark, "is an illustration of the old saying that it is the unexpected that always happened. In all my life I had not anticipated such a thing as this. Never did I conceive that I would be called upon to pass sentence upon Harry Hill or any member of the Hill family. I have known him for a long while, and I know all the members of the Hill family."

As he spoke about the Hill family Judge Clark's eyes filled with tears and his voice was broken by the emotion he must have felt.

"I was raised in the same place with his uncle John, who was an especial and intimate friend of mine. In addition to this I was a friend of Dr. Casey, who was the husband of Mrs. Ida H. Casey. The Hill family is a stanch family of Wilkes county, which ranks next to Chatham for its revolutionary descendants. Therefore it is painful for me to pass sentence upon any member of the Hill family.

"Now comes the question as to what sentence I shall pass? The jury has found Harry Hill guilty. The lowest sentence is four years. If I should sentence him for this length of time it would look like compromising the jury's verdict. The maximum sentence is ten years. If I should give him this it would appear that I was vindictive. I must bear in mind that there are ten other indictments upon which he may possibly be tried, and on the idea that he could be convicted on every one, the minimum sentence would give him forty-four years in the penitentiary—longer than he can hope to live. Hence in passing this sentence I do so in the hope that it may operate as a finality to the prosecution. That I may not appear too merciful, and yet not vindictive, I fix the sentence at seven years."

Believes Echols Did Not Write It.

Mr. Ben Hill, as soon as Judge Clark had sentenced Harry Hill, arose and asked the court's indulgence for a few remarks which he desired to make for his own justification. He then made the following statement, which proved to be sensational, to say the least:

"May it please your honor, I ask that you will kindly indulge me for a few moments for the purpose of making a statement. In the conduct of this case, my associate, Mr. Rucker, and myself took the position before the jury that the letter from Chicago to Colonel Echols was not written by the defendant, Harry Hill, but was a forgery. We took this position because in all of our conference with our client he had never intimated to us that such a letter had ever been written, and when that letter was introduced by the state he at once informed us that the letter was not genuine. We therefore placed our defense, to a very large extent, on this letter. Since that argument we have discovered, not from our client, that this letter was not written by Colonel Echols.

"I care little, may it please your honor, for the opinion of the world. I covet the approval of the good, and above all, I require the approval of my own conscience. Having therefore in part inflicted this wrong upon Colonel Echols, I desire to right it.

"I have never, in the courthouse or outside of the courthouse, intentionally wronged a human being, and if I have done so unintentionally, every principle of honor, both as a man and as a lawyer, demand that I make reparation. I therefore state that from the evidence that has come to our possession since this trial that we are satisfied that Colonel Echols did not write this letter, and this statement is made without consulting any one, but simply as the dictates of an honest man for the purpose of making reparation for an unintentional wrong.

"With the facts above stated and the sentiment expressed, my associate, Mr. Rucker, who is absent from Atlanta, most fully concurs."

"You have done right, Mr. Hill," said Judge Clark, "and I honor you for your step."

Col. Echols Broke for the First Time.

Despite the attacks made upon him in the cross-examination of witnesses and in the speeches made by both attorneys for the defense, Colonel Echols has preserved a dignified demeanor. Even when he was hissed upon one occasion he manifested no vindictive spirit.

But the moment that Ben Hill, in the true manliness that has always characterized his every action, made the statement just given, Colonel Echols, the great strain under which he has been bearing being completely removed, fairly wept. It was a fine scene, and one well worthy of the occasion.

Filed a Motion for New Trial.

The motion for a new trial was made yesterday afternoon by Attorney H. B. Moss, who stated that he had been paid a fee to make a motion for a new trial and to take an order of court preserving the rights of Harry Hill to amend and perfect it, since court was about to adjourn. If no motion had been made before court adjourned Hill would have lost the right to make one.

Mr. Ben Hill and Mr. Rucker were employed to represent Harry Hill in the trial in the superior court. Mr. Hill will not go further than this court. Mr. Rucker's course is not known, as he is absent from the city.

"State of Georgia vs. Harry Hill. Forgery. In Fulton Superior Court. Fall term, 1893. Verdict of guilty, and motion for new trial."

"And now comes the defendant, who being dissatisfied with the verdict in above stated case, at this, the term of said court, at which said verdict was rendered, and before the adjournment thereof, and moves the court to set aside said verdict, and grant a new trial for the following grounds:

"First, because said verdict is contrary to the law and evidence adduced in said case, and is without evidence to support it.

"Second, because the verdict is contrary to the evidence adduced on the trial of the case, and should be set aside and a new trial granted.

"Third, because the verdict is without authority of law, and should be set aside and a new trial granted.

"Fourth, because the court erred in charging as follows:

"'The defendant, gentlemen, has made his statement. The law allows him to make that statement, and the same law which allows him to make that statement gives you the right, coupled with the power, to give that statement just such force, and just such force only, as you choose to give it.'

"Movant insists that this part of the charge of the presiding judge was calculated to prejudice the jury against the defendant, and that the jury was unduly influenced by this part of the charge, and for this reason said verdict ought to be set aside and a new trial granted.

"Fifth, because the court erred in charging as follows:

"'The difference, gentlemen, between the evidence and the statement is that as to the evidence it is your duty to consider—it is your duty to weigh it and see what conclusion it brings to your mind. The statement is in your discretion whether you give it force or not.'

"Movant insists that in this part of the charge there is an inference, though the same be unintentional on the part of the presiding judge, that the jury must decide to give the defendant's statement force before they can consider it at all, which movant insists was error on the part of the presiding judge, and for which reason the verdict ought to be set aside and a new trial granted in said case. For each of which grounds, as above set out, movant insists when taken separately is sufficient cause why said verdict should be set aside and a new trial granted and which grounds taken collectively is sufficient cause why the verdict of the jury should be set aside and a new trial granted.

H. B. MOSS,
"Attorney for Movant."

"State of Georgia, vs. Harry Hill,. Forgery. In Fulton superior court. Fall term, 1893. Verdict of guilty, and motion for new trial."

"The above and foregoing motion for new trial read and considered. Let this motion be filed, let the solicitor general be served and let him show cause before me on the 16th day of February, 1894, at the Markham house, Atlanta Ga., at 7:50 p. m., why movant's prayer should not be granted, and the verdict set aside, and a new trial granted. In the meantime the execution of the sentence of the court is suspended until this motion can be heard and until the further order of the court. Movant is allowed until the date mentioned above in this order in which to make out a brief of the evidence and file in said case and to perfect his motion for a trial.

"RICHARD H. CLARK,
"Judge Presiding."

All About That Confession.

The alleged confession of Harry Hill, which played such an important part in the Hill trial, was most peculiar in its nature and caused much discussion. The feature of plagiarism was strongly brought forward by Solicitor Hill, who placed it in thorough contradistinction to the claims of the defense that Harry could not have written such an article—expressed such sentiments, clothed in such beautiful language—or he did not write the extract if he wrote the confession.

The Constitution placed the first wedge into the confession and the prosecution drove it in with supreme vigor. The statement of Mr. Ben Hill places the onus of the confession in a direction other than Colonel Echols.

It came from a certain source that not only Harry Hill read "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," but that he had presented a copy of the book to a lady in Atlanta.

Hill was talked to by a Constitution reporter, to whom he made several denials, but in a manner which indicated that he was not striking straight at the subject, but evading the issue entirely.

"It looks like you wrote the confession, Mr. Hill," remarked the reporter, insinuatively questioning the prisoner.

"I didn't though," replied Hill. "I know nothing about it."

"Didn't you read 'Tess' upon a certain occasion?"

"No," answered Hill.

"Didn't you give a lady in this city a copy of the book?"

At this he looked thoroughly cheap, but again denied it.

"So you know nothing about the book; never saw it, never read it, never gave a copy of it to a lady?" were other questions put at him.

To all this he replied naively by a question in regular yankee style:

"Is it a law book or a novel?"

When he said it he looked thoroughly ashamed of his ignorance, whether it was real or assumed.

"I am innocent," he said, "and I'll prove it on the next trial."

Thinks Rucker Will Stick by Him.

"I understand, Mr. Hill, that your attorneys, Messrs. Hill and Rucker, have left your case?"

"I haven't heard them say so yet. You'll have to see Mr. Welborn Hill."

"Isn't it true that Mr. Hill has intimated to you that he had left the case and that it was for this reason that he did not make the motion for a new trial?"

"I understand he has left by that, but Colonel Rucker hasn't said he has gone. I won't believe that he has gone back on me until he tells me so himself. He is not in the city."

"What attorneys do you intend to have, Mr. Hill?"

"Colonel Blackburn, of Chicago, maybe, and perhaps Colonel Rucker."

Mr. Hill then took the initiative and tried to wring from the reporter some idea of his feelings in the matter.

"What do you think of the verdict?" asked Hill.

"It is a question of not what you got, but what you deserved," was the answer.

"What do you think about my stand in the case?" persisted Mr. Hill.

"I'd rather not answer that, Mr. Hill," replied the reporter, "as our opinions might not agree."

Hill then said that he had nothing further to say except that he didn't care to be interviewed and that he would come out innocent in his next trial.

Foreman C. G. Harris Talks.

The foreman of the Hill jury was a remarkably intelligent gentleman, Mr. C. G. Harris, who was a friend of Harry Hill's and who is connected with the East Tennessee railroad.

"It was a bitter pill to me," said he, "to have to sign that verdict, Harry Hill was a friend of my father, and I have known him ever since I was fifteen years old. But it was nothing but right."

"What did the jury base its verdict on?"

"On the evidence in general and the charge of Judge Clark and the finding of the water mark in the paper. You will understand that we knew that there might be paper in Atlanta with the water mark "Chicago Mills" on it, but with the corroborating circumstances we took it into consideration.

"Judge Clark charged us that even though the Carey note was acknowledged by Mrs. Porter the others were not, and it was to have no bearing upon the verdict in this special instance. As I said, I am sorry I had to do what I did, but my duty as a sworn juror caused me to do it. I was forced to sign the verdict as foreman because I believed that it was a just verdict. Had I to do it again I would find the same verdict."

Colonel Echols Was Happy.

"I don't believe that I have anything to say," remarked Colonel Echols to a Constitution reporter immediately after Mr. Ben Hill read his statement. "Yes, The Constitution put in the wedge. I felt keenly the effort to make me a forger and I am glad that Mr. Ben Hill had the honor to say what he did."

Colonel Echols looked every inch of what he said, for he appeared supremely happy as he shook hands with his friends, tears glistening in his eyes.

Card from Colonel Hammond.

Atlanta, Ga., February 5.—Editor Constitution: Allow me to correct certain errors which occurred in the report of the proceedings in the case of the state against Mr. Harry Hill for forging the name of Mrs. Porter, just ended.

In one of the reports, a picture represented me as being interrupted by Mr. Harry Hill while reading his letter of confession by a denial on his part, and my turning up on him "savagely" and commanding him to sit down. I did not speak to the prisoner during the trial. He did interrupt me, but his own counsel asked him to sit down.

Again, the courthouse was so thoroughly packed that it was difficult to keep the crowd off from the jury seats. The jury room door was about twenty feet from the jury box, and coming from that door to the jury box, the jury had to squeeze between the crowd of people who filled up the gangway. I requested Judge Clark to have the gangway cleared. He said there was no way to do it except to ask the occupants of it to leave the courtroom, and I said I thought he ought to do so, at which he replied that he thought not. That matter was correctly reported, practically, but needs this explanation. Between the jury room door and the jury box was a door to the courtroom from the lobby. Perhaps not more than a dozen or more people need to have left the courtroom by that lobby door have allowed the jury to come in without unnecessary pressure of them, and that was what was in my mind, though it was not fully conveyed to the judge. So much of the crowd as were in the way could have been requested to step out into the lobby for a moment and then immediately have resumed their places. Throughout the trial Judge Clark and all the counsel felt the difficulty of keeping the jury free from extraneous influences, because of the great crowd, and during the trial the judge intimated that it was the duty of the county commissioners in some way to fence around the jury box so that in the future the jury might not be so crowded. That is surely worthy of consideration by our county officers.

The above are small matters and personal to myself. The last correction which I would have you to make is of greater importance, that the truth of the case may be understood. In my speech, which you published, I was careful to draw the distinction between Mrs. Porter's name "Fannie T.," (the letter T standing for Tolbert, though I did not give the full second name) and the name "Fannie Lowry Porter," which was signed to the forged notes and letters in evidence. In the name Fannie T. Porter all her stocks exhibited before the jury had been issued, and by the name Fannie T., she had bound herself in all the papers which the evidence showed she had ever written. The forged notes were all signed "Fannie Lowry Porter," as were also the three forged letters in evidence.

Please publish the above, and oblige, yours truly, N. J. HAMMOND.

THE NOSS JOLLITIES.

The Company Made a Distinct Hit with Its Specialties.

There is an excellent company of specialties at the Edgewood and the entertainment they gave delighted good audiences yesterday at matinee and last night.

The company is playing at popular prices and does not contain any artists whose reputations are world-wide; but all of its members are clever and the company as a whole may truly be said to be a strong one.

"A Quick Match" is the vehicle for the specialties of the members of the company. They are all musical and most of them bear the patronymic Noss. It is music from the beginning to the end—good music, too. A saxaphare quintetee is one of the hits. Then there is a musical darkey, a fox chase with barking hounds, a rooster dance, a butterfly dance, a neusreal tennis club, popular songs, a band serenade, and a lot of other specialties. The best thing is Charles Sweet's tramp specialty, which is a really artistic piece of country work.

The company will please. It will give matinee and night performances today and tomorrow.

Card from Mr. G. T. Dodd.

Atlanta, Ga., February 5.—Editor Constitution: Please correct a mistake in your issue of The Constitution of the 5th instant You say Mr. Natt Wooten, now a member of the firm of G. T. Dodd & Co., which is a mistake. The company in my business is nominal, and no one has any interest in my business as a partner but my family. Respectfully. G. T. DODD.

WALKS AND TALKS.

Hon. Sam Tanhouser, the American consul at Matamoras, Mexico, is in Atlanta on a short vacation, taking a rest, as he says, from his arduous duties.

"To be perfectly frank," said he yesterday, "I am not worked to death, though I have a great many things to attend to. My most difficult work is to look dignified, grave and wise, as becomes the representative of a mighty nation like ours. But when I come back to Atlanta for a rest, I allow my countenance to relax into a smile occasionally. Matamoras has the finest climate on earth. The flowers bloom the year round in the open air, and there is never a frost. The people are charming, but it taxes a man to keep up with their politeness. You have to hug every man you meet, and pat him on the back. The ladies always kiss on both cheeks—that is," said the consul, blushing, "they kiss each other on both cheeks. They don't kiss the men at all. Of course not."

"A man has to get out of his own country once," continued Mr. Tanhouser, changing the subject, "to know how much he loves his flag. It stirs the very cockles of his heart to see his nation's flag waving in the breezes in a foreign land. There is an American station just across the river from me, and every evening I walk down to the shore, take out my watch and listen for the sunset gun. Just at the hour a white puff shoots up on the opposite bank, followed by the sharp report of the gun, and the stars and stripes come fluttering down. Then I go home satisfied. A man does not know how much patriotism he has until he gets off his native heath.

"The people of Matamoras, which is a town of about ten thousand, are very charming. There is quite a distinguished old Mexican general there, General Lajero, who is the only survivor of the court martial that sentenced Maximilian to be shot. He is a fine old fellow, and we get along splendidly, considering the fact that neither of us can understand the other, and we have to speak through an interpreter. I am learning the language, though," continued Colonel Tanhouser, and he indulged in a few Mexican rondeleaus just to show how proficient he was becoming.

The Toledo Blade tells a good story on Colonel Tanhouser, during a visit to New York in the interim between the democratic administrations. He met his brother-in-law, Max Eppstein, of Toledo, in that city, and together they visited the Mills building to call on the president. Upon the presentation of his card Mr. Tanhouser was informed that Mr. Cleveland was not in. Mr. Tanhouser, however, insisted that his card should be presented, saying that the president will be in "to me." When the card was presented to Mr. Cleveland he was freely admitted. Advancing toward him Mr. Cleveland grasped the hand of Mr. Tanhouser with both of his and said:

"I am glad to meet you and glad to say to you that it was such men as you who carefully handled millions of dollars of the United States moneys that made my administration a success."

Quite a number of people are passing through here on their way to the mardi gras. There has not been very much talk of the mardi gras this year, but it looks as if the travel is greater than it has been for some time.

A prominent member of a New York party, which went through here yesterday, was Mr. J. G. Martin who, I believe, is on the stock exchange.

"I have, for several years, been more or less in southern securities," said he yesterday, "and I have read with a great deal of interest all I could get hold of about your exposition—that is, the one you are going to hold here in Atlanta. It has struck me that nothing which could possibly happen to the south could be of more real benefit than this exposition. I am in a position to know that the capital of the country is just now looking toward the south. The south's splendid record during the financial crisis has attracted the attention of the country, and all that is necessary is some encouragement to make them come here and invest their money. You people have thought that you were having hard times and you were, but you weathered it so much better than any other part of the country, that you established your credit, as it were, among the investors of the country.

"Now," he continued, "if you people go ahead and have an exposition on a great big, broad scale, showing the entire country what you have, you will undoubtedly draw a great deal of money to the south for investment. That is the phase of the situation which interests me the most. Of course your exposition will benefit Atlanta, that goes without saying; and, of course, if it succeeds in developing commerce between the United States and the countries south of us, it will be of a great deal of benefit to your seaport towns and cities; and, of course, a display of the kind you propose, will bring a good many people south to make their homes here; but, as I said before, it is bound to bring a great deal of northern money into the south, and that is what interests me more than anything else."

Mr. J. B. Simmons, another wealthy New Yorker who was a member of the same party, said: "What is this I see about further developments in the Georgia gold fields? I noticed a reference to this in some paper I picked up the other day. I met a man coming down on the train who said he was a mining expert and said he was going into the gold fields of Georgia to do prospecting for some eastern capitalists. I believe it was Cherokee and Lumpkin counties. He surprised me when he said that there was a good deal of gold being gotten out in Georgia in paying quantities and he seemed to be very enthusiastic over the prospect. One thing that struck me was his statement that if that part of Georgia was put west of the Mississippi and with the same developments that have been made there, there would be as big a rush to it as there ever was to the California gold fields. I laughed at him and told him that he ought not to exaggerate that way, but he went on to give me instances of some really remarkable finds, and if what he told me is true, all that you will have to do is to go on Wall street and you will get all the money you need to develop those properties. If the administration policy of waiting for international agreement for the restoration of silver remains in effect there will be a big boom in gold properties, for if they wait for silver legislation on that line they will wait a long time."

Mr. George F. Stewart, of Jackson, Miss., is in the city having his eyes treated by Dr. Calhoun. Mr. Stewart had a most unfortunate accident some time ago by which he lost his sight. While riding in a wagon he was thrown out by a jolt and in falling caught at a barrel of whitewash, which fell over with him, and instantly blinded him. For eighteen months he could not see at all, but some time back began to see the difference between light and darkness with one eye. He came on to have his eyes treated by Dr. Calhoun, and in speaking of the matter yesterday, said:

"Under the treatment of Dr. Calhoun and Dr. Crawford I have so far recovered the sight of one eye that I can read the headline of The Constitution, and hope before long to be able to read anything. After nearly two years' of darkness one may imagine the joy with which I see my sight returning. I am told that one of my eyes will be almost fully restored, but one of them is completely blind. After so long a time spent without hope I have no time to think of the lost eye in my joy at recovering the other one."

The many friends of Dr. William Perrin Nicholson will be glad to hear that he is almost entirely well of his recent illness and will be able to be at his office tomorrow.

The members of the University of Virginia Glee Club, about forty in all, were the guests of the Kimball yesterday.

THE GREAT OCULIST

Coming to Atlanta Has His Past Career Looked Up by the Savannah News.

Of Dr. J. Harvey Moore, the oculist, who opens his offices at 203 and 204 Kiser building tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, The Savannah News has the following to say:

"Dr. J. Harvey Moore, the celebrated specialist, who has been practicing his profession in Savannah during the past month, left here for Macon Saturday night. To say that he will take with him the best wishes of hundreds of people is putting it mild. The News has always been suspicious of advertising doctors, and when Dr. Moore came here we must confess we classed him with the rest, but after a thorough investigation of his character, reputation and achievements, covering the past seven years, and interviewing a number of his patients here, convinced us that we had done him a wrong, and as readers of The News will remember we took occasion to inform the public of our change of faith. The searching investigation we made concerning the doctor is familiar to The News' readers. We found him to be exactly what he represents himself, and the wonderful cures he has accomplished in Savannah bear witness to his remarkable ability as a specialist. It is Dr. Moore's intention, after visiting a number of other cities in Georgia, as he has visited Savannah, to locate permanently in one of the larger cities and establish a private sanitarium. His object in traveling now is, therefore, easily explained, and it is an evidence of far-sighted wisdom on his part. He is establishing his reputation over a large territory in order that his sanitarium may be the success which it deserves to be. Dr. Moore should never be confounded with the roving mountebanks who travel through the country, and after promising marvelous cures and raking in the cash flit to unknown parts."

Dr. Moore announces in his advertisement in another column that he will straighten the first case of cross eyes calling on him free of charge.

GENERAL GORDON AT THE GRAND.

One of the Great Commanders of the Confederacy to Tell Camp Jokes.

General John B. Gordon will have a packed house at the Grand on the night of the 8th, when he comes to deliver his lecture on "The Last Days of the Confederacy."

Such a man and such a subject will draw packed houses in Atlanta as long as the old town stands, itself a land mark of the war map drawn by the enactments that followed the dying echoes of the first gun at old Sumter.

In the lecture that General Gordon has been delivering throughout the south recently he tells over many of the camp fire jokes that were heard around the fires at night out on the hills and down the valleys. He tells them and laughs over them with the boys until the good old times seem to come back, and the first thing the boys who wore the gray know the tears are trickling down their cheeks in spite of their laughter.

The general has made his lecture one of thrilling interest. It will draw anywhere in the south that General Gordon takes it. The lecture in Atlanta is given under the auspices of the Fulton County Veterans' Association.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.—Mrs. Katie Stephens is lying dangerously ill at her residence, corner of Peachtree and Cain streets. She has been confined to her bed for over a month. Her many friends will regret to learn of her illness.

DR. RICE AND THE TEACHERS.

It Was a Very Pleasant Evening the Teachers of Atlanta Schools Had.

The lecture given last evening in the hall of the Girls' High school buniiding by Dr. Rice, of New York, on "Scientific Teaching" was heartily enjoyed by all the teachers who heard it.

The distinguished lecturer has prepared a most highly entertaining and instructive discourse upon this line and with it delights all who have any interest in educational advancement.

Dr. Rice has gained great distinction by his articles which have appeared from time to time in The Forum and those who read the articles which were so graphic a description of the system of common schools in the United States can easily fancy that the author is well prepared to condense the wisdom therein displayed into a delightful lecture upon this subject.

He has seen more of the workings of the city schools of this country and other countries, perhaps, than any other one man in America, and having been abroad several years with the special purpose of studying the school systems of Germany and other countries, he has gained a wonderful stock of information which fairly gurgles forth in this lecture.

The hall last night was well filled with teachers of this city who were anxious to hear the lecture after reading what Dr. Rice has written in The Forum.

They all enjoyed the lecture very much. It abounds in descriptions of school systems now in vogue in all parts of the earth.

The lecturer has most instructive views, too, which he imparts to his hearers as he goes along through the lecture.

For this reason it is a valuable lecture as well as an entertaining one.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY TH E TRADE GENERALLY.

$10
Has the Purchasing Power
—OF—
$15
With Us Now.

Be it Suit or Overcoat, boys' Clothes or Children's heavy Underwear, Hats, or anything else in our stock, you can't do better than to purchase here.

All share alike the inevitable cut, and the path to bargains leads through our low price lane.

Do yourself the justice to see if what we say is so.

Henry L. Rosenfeld,
24 Whitehall, Corner Alabama.

JUST NOW

We are doing a great and rousing business. The stock was, indeed, never so peerless and complete. We don't ask you to call and examine broken sizes of short lines but to the greatest gathering of Clothing ever displayed in any southern retail store.

We Are Forced

To unload in order to make room for new spring goods which will very soon begin arriving. Heavy and medium weight Suits and Overcoats are to be rushed and hustled over unceremoniously. No part of our splendid collection reserved or held back.

EXTRA } Discounts / Reductions

In the past we have frequently amazed competition and delighted buyers by offering generous bargains at certain stages of the season, but the present attractions beneath this roof have never been paralleled in the annals of the trade. We are earnest about this movement.

Men's Suits.....Special Savings.
Men's Overcoats.....Special Savings.
Men's Furnishings....Special Savings.
Merchant Tailoring..Special Savings.

No use particularizing the exact amount to be saved on every dollar invested here for Clothing. It's enough to say that never before has your money had the power as now to secure style, quantity and quality.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Cor. 7TH AND E. STS. N. W. | ATLANTA, GA. 15-17 WHITEHALL ST. | BALTIMORE. FACTORY, 213 W. GERMAN ST.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

WHISKY AND SUGAR

Furnished the Activity and Advance on the Stock Exchange Yesterday.

THE RAILWAY LIST WAS NEGLECTED

It Was a False Alarm Regarding the Perpendicular Drop, and Receipts Pick Up—Wheat Lower.

NEW YORK, January 5.—During the first hour of business at the stock exchange the trading was all in the Industrial stocks to the exclusion of the railway list. All the Industrials were in demand, especially just after the opening, when Sugar soared up to 82⅝, Chicago Gas to 66½, Distillers to 29⅝, Lead to 30¼, and Lead preferred to 76½. No new reasons were given for the rise, which was again based on the short interest made while the Wilson bill was under discussion in Washington. At that time a big short interest was made, particularly in Whisky and Sugar and the bears then anticipated no difficulty in covering after the passage of the measure referred to. In this, they were totally mistaken, as the insiders were quick to perceive that the short interest was unwieldly and could be forced to cover. The advance in Sugar from 75 last week to 82 today is proof conclusive on this score. Distillers was even stronger than Sugar, for after rising 1⅝ to 29⅝ at the opening, it was allowed pushed up to 30¼. Sugar on the other hand ran off to 80⅜ and closed at that figure, a net gain of only ⅛. Chicago Gas jumped to 66½, but near the close on moderately larger offerings, the price fell back to 64⅝ to 64¾. The railway list developed nothing of interest, and if anything was weak during the early part of the day. Reading showed a little strength, advancing 1 to 2¼. At the close Northern Pacific referred loomed into prominence and rose 1⅛ to 18⅝. The stock was influenced by statements by President Hill of the Great Northern to the effect that transcontinental rates had been fixed up. A sudden rise in Whisky over 30 just near the close stiffened the whole market, which left off firm and ¼ to 2⅜ per cent higher for the stock named; Reading, Northern Pacific preferred, Lackawanna and Lead. Chicago Gas lost 1 per cent, but the decline otherwise was merely fractional. Total sales were 152,000 shares of which 101,000 shares were Industrials.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were strong.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent, last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1; prime mercantile paper, 4 to 4½ per cent.

Bar silver, 65¾; Mexican dollars, 53.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84¾ to $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86¾ to $4.87 for demand; posted rates, $4.85½ to $4.88; commercial bills, $4.84 to $4.84¼ for sixty days and $4.86¼ to $4.86½ for demand.

Government bonds quiet.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds steady.

Silver at the board neglected.

Treasury balances: Coin, $88,760,000; currency, $42,799,000.

The following are closing bids:

Cotton Oil	23	Missouri Pac	23
do. pref	67½	Mobile & Ohio	18
Sugar Refinery	80⅜	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	75
do. pref	83¾	Nat. Cordage	17
Am. Tobacco	72½	do. pref	38
do. pfe.	92	N. Y. Central	115
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	11¾	N. Y. Central	101
Baltimore & Ohio	70	N. Y. & N. E	11¾
Canada Pac.	70½	Norfolk & Western	21
Ches. & Ohio	17¾	Northern Pac.	4¾
Chicago & Alton	130	do. pref	18⅜
C., B. & Q.	76⅜	Northwestern	106⅜
Chicago Gas	64¾	do. pref	142
Del., Lack. & W	156½	Pacific Mail	17
Dis. & Cat. Feed	29⅛	Reading	20¾
East Tennessee	⅛	Rich. Terminal	2⅜
do. pref	6	Rock Island	67½
Erie	15¼	St. Paul	68¾
do. pref	33	do. pref	118
Ed. Gen. Electric	34½	Silver Certificates	67
Ills. Central	93⅜	T. C. I.	18¼
Lake Erie & West	18	do. pref	61
do. pref	65	Texas Pac.	8¾
Lake Shore	127¾	Union Pac.	18¼
Lous. & Nash	46⅜	Wabash, St. L. & P.	7
L'ville. N. A. & Chic.	8½	do. pref	14½
Manhatan Consol	125	Western Union	81¾
Memphis & Char	10	Wheeling & L. Erie	12¾
Mich. Central	99¼	do. pref	47¼
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	98	Tenn. new set'm't 5s.	95½
do. Class B	99½	do. 3s	70
do. Class C	93	Virginia 6s.	80
Louisiana stamped	97	do. pref	63
N. C. 4s	95	U. S. 4s, registered	113¼
N. C. 6s	116	do. coupon	113¾
Tennessee old 6s	60	do. 2s	95
Tenn. new set'm't 3s	104	*Ex-dividend. †Asked.	

Financial and Domestic News Bureau.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The market rallied fractionally, at the close Northern Pacific preferred was the feature, advancing sharply on the appearance of a Philadelphia order. Traders was also bidding the regular stock. It was reported that President Roloson has prepared a more definite statement, to be made public tomorrow, which would entirely upset the lves case. Sugar was weaker in the afternoon on realizing by parties who had called the stock around 79 last Saturday from a prominent seller of privileges. A denial of the report that the National Lead Company had consummated negotiations with independent corroders caused some selling of the common stock. The bears on General Electric made some capital of the insolvency of the Nashville Electric railroad this morning, but covered General Electric when it was officially denied that the receivership of the Nashville company involved any loss to the General Electric Company. The weakness of Chicago Gas was due to sales of a bobtail pool of room-traders, who had fears that the new gas ordinance would be successfully urged in the city council tonight.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Clos'g bids.	Saturday's Clos'g bids.
Delaware & Lack	.....	.....	.....	166½	165½
Northwestern	104	104	103⅜	103⅝	104
Tenn. Coa. & Iron	.....	.....	.....	16¼	16⅛
Richmond Terminal	.....	.....	.....	2⅝	2⅜
New York & N. E	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Lake Shore	128	128	127⅜	127⅝	127⅝
Western Union	84⅛	84⅝	84⅛	84⅛	84
Missouri Pacific	24	24	23	23	23¾
Union Pacific	17⅞	18	17⅛	18	18⅜
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co	28½	29⅛	28⅝	29⅝	27⅜
Atchison	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	11⅞
Reading	20¾	21	20⅝	20⅞	20⅛
Louisville and Nash	46⅞	46¾	46	46⅛	46⅛
North. Pacific pref	.....	.....	.....	18⅜	17⅝
St. Paul	59	59	58¾	58¾	59
Rock Island	.....	.....	.....	67⅜	67⅜
Chicago Gas	65⅜	66¾	64⅝	64⅝	65⅜
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	77	77	76½	76⅞	76⅞
Ame'n Sugar Refinery	80⅜	81¾	80⅜	80⅞	80⅛
Erie	.....	.....	.....	15¼	15⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil	.....	.....	.....	28	27¾
General Electric	34⅛	34½	33¾	34⅜	34¼

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today ..... $ 247,451.71

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years	94	96	Atlanta 6s, L. D. 108
New Ga. 3½s 15 to 40 years	94	96	Atlanta 6s, S. D. 103
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	107	109	Atlanta 6s, L. D. 103
Georgia 7s, 1896	100	102	Atlanta 6s	99	100
Savannah 5s	100	102½	Augusta 7s, L. D. 107
Atlanta 8s, 1902	114	115	Macon 6s	107	110
Atlanta 7s, 1904	105	108	Columbus 5s	99	100
Atlanta 7s, 1899	105		Rome graded	104
			Waterworks 6s	100
			Rome 5s	90

RAILROAD BONDS

Ga. 6s, 1897	97	98	Ga. Pacific, 1st	93
Ga. 6s, 1910	103	104	Ga. Pacific, 2d	33
Ga. 6s, 1922	109		A. & F. R. L., 1st	82
Central 7s, 1893	112		Mar'ta & N. G.	33
Char. Col. & A.	93		S., A. & M., 1st	93

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	143	150	Aug. & Sav.	77	80
Southwestern	40	45	A. & W. P.	79	80
Central	10	12	do deben	85	90
Cent. deben	15	16			

Financial Gossip.

Dow Jones News Company, New York—A private dispatch from Chicago says: "The advance in Distillers rests on two facts. The first is that the ease of money everywhere has enabled the Distillers Company to make arrangements for taking goods out of bond on conditions which will give more profit out of the increased tax than was at first expected. Incidentally an advance in the price of spirits is likely to be announced soon. The second point is that it is believed the rate of taxation will be increased 10 cents before the internal revenue bill is finally encated into a law."

The following railroad earnings were published last Saturday: Georgia Pacific, November, 1893, gross, $205,765; 1892, $197,437; increase $8,338. Net, 1893, $632,245; 1892, $42,790; increase, $26,446. For five months ending November 30, 1893, gross, $836,138; 1892, $837,588; decrease, $1,450.

Richmond and Danville, November, 1893, gross, $787,762; 1893, $842,919; decrease, $55,157; net 1893, $284,331; 1892, $288,135; decrease, $3,305; July 1st to November 30th, 1893, gross $3,620,010; 1892, $4,042,045; decrease, $422,035. Net 1893, $991,284; 1892, $1,417,135; decrease, $425,251.

Rock Island, for the month of January, 1894, $1,313,149; 1893, $1,380,149; decrease, $67,000.

Baltimore and Ohio and Southwestern, for the fourth week in January, decrease, $48,531; for the month, decrease $78,712.

The Local Cotton Market.

Local—Market closed steady; middling 7 3-16c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPMENTS		STOCK.	
	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893
Saturday	270	56	200	182	6821	7451
Monday	155	85	213	.....	6763	7636
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	425	181	413	182	.....	.....

*Corrected.

Atwood Violett & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Our impressions of Saturday have so far been correct, as the shorts covered quite freely this morning, and the total advance of the day was at one time 10 points, the closing, however, showing a loss from the highest of 4 points, although port receipts today are quite free, amounting to 24,000 bales against 16,700 last year and 20,116 in 1890. The interior sources of supply show considerable reduction of the weekly movement, which may more than offset any gain at the ports for the seven days ending Friday week. We notice a decidedly less aggressive feeling against the market. Liverpool unexpectedly gave strength in consequence of the cables that we and others received on Saturday, a drop of 2 or 3 points was anticipated. While receipts at Houston, St. Louis and Memphis today are much smaller than last year, another feature is that their shipments are large, thus reducing their stocks materially. The stocks will come to port in a few days, but whether they will add very much to the port movement on any one day will depend. At any rate, an addition to the port movement will be at the expense of a reduction to the supply at interior points; and, while the port receipts show from day to day, it is only on Friday that the reduction of the weekly interior stocks at the enumerated towns is made known officially through the reports of the exchange. Out of the movement at the ports today New Orleans has contributed more than one-half, owing to mardi gras festivities which always bring large receipts at this time—owing to the fact that the visitors combine business largely with pleasure.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Saturday's Close.
February	7.73	7.73	7.68	7.72-73	7.65-66
March	7.74	7.79	7.73	7.75-76	7.69
April	7.82	7.85	7.82	7.82-83	7.76
May	7.89	7.93	7.88	7.89-90	7.82-83
June	7.97	8.00	7.95	7.96-97	7.89-90
July	8.02	8.04	8.01	8.01-02	7.94-95
August	8.07	8.07	7.97	8.05-06	7.98-99
September	7.98	7.98	7.95	7.95-96	7.92-96

Closed steady; sales 105,900 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893
Saturday	14247	11750	49748	30135	1049225	1008306
Monday	24584	15980	11405	14924	1061602	1006434
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	38831	27710	52151	45059	.....	.....

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	7.72	July	7.67
February	7.73	August	7.72
March	7.76	September	7.65
April	7.80	October	.....
May	7.81	November	.....
June	7.61	December	.....

Closed quiet and steady; sales 27,100 bales.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, February 5.—At the opening this morning Liverpool quotations for futures were 1-old lower than Saturday. This was rather better than was expected, and the New York market opened at about 5 points advance on Saturday's close. The improvement here in turn acted on Liverpool and the final prices in that market were 1 to 2 points better than on Saturday. Spot sales are 10,000 bales and cables say that spinners do not seem disposed at present to increase their purchases. After the opening the New York market improved about 5 pointes more upon the expectation of very small receipts at New Orleans today. May contracts are selling at 7.94. When the news came that New Orleans receipts tomorrow would be 8,000 bales against 11,773 bales last week and 8,724 bales last year, this was a distinct disappointment to the market. It had been rumored that New Orleans receipts today would be inly 2,500 bales and the news of the larger movement cast a damper on the narrow speculation and induced a reaction to about the opening figures by 1 o'clock. Port receipts today are estimated at 24,000 bales against 19,000 bales last week and 16,000 bales last year. Receipts at Memphis are estimated at 955 bales against 2,118 bales last year, St. Louis 483 bales against 1,216 last year. Telegrams from New Orleans report that one of its authorities, a Mr. Landauer, has reaffirmed his earlier estimate of 7,600,000 bales minimum, while on the other hand The Exchanges is in receipt of telegrams from numerous interior points which indicate a continuation of the light movement. The keynote to the situation, in all probability, will be sounded in Liverpool. A revival in the trade demand from Manchester would probably result in an advance in the price of cotton. The continued apathy on the part of consumers will, on the other hand, unless offset by an exceptionally light movement probably result in a dropping speculation and slightly lower prices in America. Meantime the volume of the export movement continued surprisingly large, and thus far the entire excess of the crop in sight as compared with last year has been shipped out of the United States and is no longer a weight on the home market. In this respect the analogy is frequently drawn between the situation in cotton and that in wheat is faulty.

Macon, Ga—Estimate receipts here this week 200 bales; weather fine.

Brenham, Tex—Estimate receipts 40 bales; weather has no effect; roads good.

Natchez, Miss—Stocks light; receipts uncertain, barely 50 bales offering in this market.

Helena, Ark—Estimate of the week's receipts 250 bales; nothing offering at present.

Columbus, Ga—Light receipts caused from the scarcity of cotton; weather cuts no figure. We expect 400 bales here next week.

Charlotte, N. C.—Estimate 300 bales; understand some lots being shipped in for local mills. Never had prettier winter; beautiful weather.

Columbus, Miss—Estimated receipts for the coming week 300 bales; light receipts means exhaustion.

Nashville, Tenn—Estimated receipts next week 1,000 to 1,200 bales; weather bad; would probably increase some if it improves; the half estimate for next week should have arrived this week.

Columbia, S. C—Estimated receipts for next week 300 bales; in this immediate territory not as much cotton to come forward as usual; demand for home mills better.

Vicksburg, Miss—The week's receipts estimated at 300 bales; weather bad; little to do with light movement; total receipts will be less than last year.

Augusta, Ga—Compress company buying little now; if this continues the week's receipts should not exceed 1,200 bales.

Shreveport, La—We estiamte receipts this week probably 800 bales. Carnival will cause larger receipts here Monday; cold weather did not affect receipts; there are evidences of exhaustion of the crop.

Raleigh, N. C—Next week's receipts estimated at 300 bales if weather not favorable; rain is threatened.

Rome, Ga—Estimated receipts 400 bales this week.

Dallas, Tex—Next week's receipts estimated by wagon 100 bales; by rail 500 bales; country roads in good condition; railroads are in good working order; receipts here today are nothing.

The market during the afternoon was quiet and the trading with narrow limits. May contracts sold as low as 7.89, but met before the finish it reacted one or two points and the close was steady at about 7 points advance from Saturday's figures. Augusta receipts today are 335 bales against 140 bales last year. A telegram from Fall River, Mass., is as follows: "The print cloth market is active and the mills have orders which will keep them busy until April. The print cloth mills sold about as follows: February 11,000 pieces; March 70,000 pieces; April 23,000 pieces; May 13,000 pieces; June 7,000 pieces. The sales last week were 56,000 pieces and the surplus production was reduced 59,000 pieces. The largest purchasers are the printing companies which have not appeared in the market for months.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, February 5.—(Special.)—The steadiness of Liverpool today was an unpleasant surprise to the bears, who had been made somewhat over-confident by the decline of last week. The opening was at an improvement of 5 points. The receipts, excepting at New Orleans, were only moderate and during the forenoon the tone grew firmer and there was a gradual hardening of prices. The tendency was still upward, when the announcement that the New Orleans receipts tomorrow would be about 8,000 bales checked the advance. Many of the room traders who had bought an hour before hastened to sell out their purchases and there was a quick reaction, in which most of the gain since the opening was lost. The close was steady. If those who still hold cotton in the interior of the south would take their time about marketing the staple they would probably be rewarded by much higher prices. Traders will be influenced by the receipts and by nothing else.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The Sun's cotton review says: Cotton advanced 10 to 11 points, reacted and closed at a net rise of 6 to 7 ending steady. Sales 106,900 bales. Liverpool advanced 1 to 1½ points, closing steady.

Spot sales there 10,000 at steadier, but unchanged prices. Manchester is quiet. Bombay receipts for the week 30,000 against 17,000 for the same time last year. Spot cotton steady and unchanged. Sales 61 for spinning. Southern markets generally very quiet and unchanged. Galveston declined 1/16c. New Orleans sold 2,200; Memphis 1,150 and Galveston 75 bales. Exports today 7,345 to Great Britain, 981 to France and 2,987 to the continent. Augusta receipts 338 against 149 last year; Memphis 995 against 2,182 last year; St. Louis 489 against 1,216 and Houston 1,623 against 2,123. Silver ½c lower here and 3-16d lower in London. New Orleans advanced 7 to 8 points and lost 2 points of this.

Weight of the Bales.

New Orleans, La., February 5.—Actual average weight of 5,461,489 bales of the cotton crop, embracing port receipts and overland for the five months ending January 31st, 500.11 pounds per bale, against 504.38 pounds per bale last year. State averages are as follows: Texas 521.02, a decrease from last year of 10.70 pounds; Louisiana 502.94, a decrease of 1.32; Alabama 500, an increase of 1; Georgia 483.79, a decrease of 3.70; South Carolina 486, an increase of 2; North Carolina 488.15, an increase of 6.13; Virginia 487.43,a decrease of .07; Tennessee, etc., including Memphis, St. Louis and overland, 506.66, a decrease of .76. Net decrease for the whole, as compared with the close of December this year .11 pounds per bale, but compared with the close of January last year, the decrease is 4.27.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 5—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot business moderate with prices steadier; middling uplands 4⅛; sales 10,000 bales; American 9,200; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 31,000; American 21,400; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 4 3-64, 4 9-64; March and April delivery 4 10-64, 4 11-64; April and May delivery 4 12-64, 4 13-64; May and June delivery 4 12-64, 4 13-64; June and July delivery 4 13-64, 4 14-64, 4 15-64; July and August delivery 4 14-64, 4 15-64; August and September delivery 4 17-64; futures opened easy with demand moderate.

LIVERPOOL, February 5—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 4 10-64, sellers; February and March delivery 4 10-64, sellers; March and April delivery 4 11-64, 4 12-64; April and May delivery 4 14-64, 4 15-64; May and June delivery 4 15-64, buyers; June and July delivery 4 16-64, 4 17-64; July and August delivery 4 18-64, 4 19-64; August and September delivery 4 19-64, 4 20-64; September and October delivery 4 15-64, buyers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, February 5—Cotton steady; sales 261 bales; middling uplands 7 15-16; middling gulf 8 1-16; net receipts 734; gross 2,522; stock 230,817.

GALVESTON, February 5—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 3,343 bales; gross 3,343; sales none; stock 134,074; exports to Great Britain 7,345.

NORFOLK, February 5 — Cotton quiet; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 357 bales; gross 557; sales 1,114; stock 66,852; exports coastwise 1,286.

BALTIMORE, January 5—Cotton nominal; middling 7½; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 43,788.

BOSTON, February 5—Cotton quiet; middling 7 15-16; net receipts 351 bales; gross 1,791; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, February 5—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 625 bales; gross 625; sales none; stock 19,912.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5—Cotton firm; middling 8⅛; net receipts 102 bales; gross 305; stock 10,577.

SAVANNAH, February 5 - Cotton dull; middling 7½; net receipts 1,695 bales; gross 1,995; sales 25; stock 89,078, exports coastwise 514.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5 — Cotton quiet and steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 12,60 bales; gross 12,618; sales 2,600; stock 342,368; exports to continent 2,100.

MOBILE, February 5—Cotton nominal; middling 7¼; net receipts 1,549 bales; gross 1,670; sales none; stock 41,648; exports coastwise 368.

MEMPHIS, February 5—Cotton quiet; middling 7¾; net receipts 955 bales; sales 1,150; shipments 1,908; stock 126,641.

AUGUSTA, February 5 — Cotton quiet; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 338 bales; shipments 914; sales 132; stock 33,378.

CHARLESTON, February 5—Cotton quiet; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 1,619 bales; gross 1,619; sales none; stock 44,230.

HOUSTON, February 5 — Cotton easy; middling 7¾; net receipts 1,623 bales; shipments 3,58g; sales none; stock 18,446.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 5.—There was a weak feeling in wheat today, with hardly a grain of consolation or encouragement for a bull. Trade, while moderately active, was not marked by any important operations. The market opened ⅛c to ¼c lower than Saturday's close, ruled easy, declining ⅝c for May and 1c for July. The close showed a loss of ⅜c for May and 1⅛ for July.

Corn was weak. Selling orders from the country were quite numerous and this fact was taken as an indication of a continued increased improvement. The market, at the close, was ⅜c to ½c lower than the final figures of Saturday.

Oats offerings were rather liberal and were doubtless induced by the weaker wheat and corn market. The close was with a net loss of ⅜c to ½c for the day.

Provisions opened firm on an advance of 5c per hundred in the price of hogs. Trade was at no time heavy, and values responded to moderate buying or selling. The hog market closed with the advance, lost and then product sold off, but shortly before the close some buying orders appeared and were influential in causing a reaction, with ribs a trifle firmer than pork or lard. Pork closed unchanged. May lard unchanged to 2½c lower and May ribs 5c higher. Domestic markets were weak and foreign quiet.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
February	60¼	60¼	59⅜	59⅜
May	64¼	64⅝	63⅜	63⅜
July	65⅞	66⅜	64⅝	64⅝
CORN—				
February	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜
May	37⅝	38	37⅜	37⅜
July	38⅜	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛
OATS—				
February	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
May	29¾	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
July	28⅜	28⅝	28	28
PORK—				
February	12 65	12 65	12 65	12 65
May	12 75	12 77½	12 57½	12 70
LARD—				
February	7 47½	7 50	7 47½	7 47½
May	7 42½	7 42½	7 32½	7 37½
SIDES—				
February	6 35	6 35	6 35	6 35
May	6 45	6 47½	6 37½	6 42½

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

CHICAGO, February 5.—The opening this morning was ⅛@¼c below Saturday's close with a very weak feeling. Holders could see no encouragement in cables, and, aided by an increase on passage of 368,000, they began to sell the wheat they bought Saturday on the strength of heavy purchases by large parties. Offerings were free from 64⅜c down to 64c, where the market held during most of the remainder of the session. Another discouraging item has been heavy northwestern receipts, and on top of this a heavy movement in Kansas City, from a section where wheat was supposed to be scarce. While the visible supply decreased 371,000 bushels, yet it was disappointing, as the crowd expected at least a decrease of 500,000 bushels. Indian shipments showed an increase of 440,000 bushels with the outside market generally weak. A decrease in English visible supply of 1,000,000 bushels caused a slightly better feeling, but about the only good support the market received around 64c was from Pardridge, who covered a good-sized short line. New York near the close of the session reported no demand whatever, and foreign account offerings again became very liberal, particularly of July, and prices again became very weak. The weather conditions are very favorable for growing crops and unless the foreign markets and exports should improve and the good buying of last Friday and Saturday continue the situation is rather inductive of lower prices.

Heavy receipts of corn, together with an increase on passage of 368,000 bushels and an increase of the visible supply of 945,000 bushels and an increase in the local stocks of 933,000 bushels created a very weak feeling in that cereal. However, around 37⅝c the market found support.

Provisions were steady at Saturday's final figures, but offerings became liberal, covering a depressed feeling among the whole line in the deal. However, packers supported the market, causing a rally.

Chicago Gossip.

By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.

It is officially announced that the winter wheat area in France has increased in twelve departments, as compared with 1893, and that it has decreased in twenty-eight. The condition of the crop is said to be excellent in thirty-four departments, good in forty-eight and fair in three departments.

It has been reported that 9,000 bushels of cash wheat have been worked by Counselman & Co.

Beerbohm closing cables say Paris wheat is not quoted, but flour is 10 centimes higher.

The English visible supply decreased 1,000,000 bushels.

PROVISIONS, GRAINS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 5, 1894.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, February 5—Flour—First patent $4.65; second patent $4.25; extra fancy $3.35; fancy $3.25; family $3.00. Corn—No. 1 white 55c; No. 2 white 53c; mixed 52c. Oats—Texas rust proof 50; white 44c; mixed 41c. Seed rye—Georgia 75c@$1. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.00; choice timothy small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 54c; bolted 53c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 90c; small sacks 90. Cotton seed meal—$1.20 ₱ cwt. Steam feed—$1.10 ₱ cwt. Stock peas 60@65c ₱ bu; white 60@65c; lady 65@75. Boston beans $2.65@2.75 ₱ bu; Tennessee $1.75@2.00. Grits—Pearl $2.90.

NEW YORK, February 5—Flour, southern quiet and steady; good to choice $3.10@4.40; common to fair extra $3.00@3.00. Wheat, spot very dull and lower with options; No. 2 red winter 65⅝@65¾ in store and elevator; afloat 67; options opened firm, fell ⅜@½c, closing weak with trading moderately active; No. 2 February 65⅛; March 66⅝; May 68½. Corn, spot dull and easier; No. 2 in elevator 42½@42¾; afloat 43⅜@43½; options opened ⅛c, off closing weak and fairly active; February 42½; March 43½; May 44. Oats, spot dull but firm; February 34½; March 34½; May 34¾; spot No. 2 white 36¼@36⅝; mixed western 35@36; do. white 34@40.

ST. LOUIS, February 5—Flour quiet; patents $3.50@3.65; fancy $2.60@2.80; family $3.00@3.10. Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash —; February 61½; May 60. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed cash —; February 33½; March 32⅝; May 31½. Oats lower; No. 2 cash —; May 30½.

CINCINNATI, February 5—Flour, family $3.25@3.50; fancy $3.65@3.00. Wheat, receipts much larger than sales; No. 2 red 66. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 37½. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 33½.

CHICAGO, February 5—Flour quiet; winter patents $3.25@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; spring patents $3.25. No. 2 spring wheat 59½; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 63½. No. 2 corn 34½. No. 2 oats 28½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 5—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle's 24.60c ₱ 100 lb cases. Lion 24.60c; Levering's 24.60. Green—Extra choice 21½c; choice good 20½c; fair 19½; common 17½@18½. Sugar—Granulated 5¼c; powdered 5¾c; cut loaf 6¼; white extra C 4¾. New Orleans yellow clarified 4@4½; yellow extra C 3¾@4. Syrup—New Orleans choice 46c; prime 35@40c; common 20@25. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25c. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@85c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 21c. Mace $1.01. Rice—Head 6c; good 5¾@6; common 4½c; imported Japan 6@6½c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.60; icecream $1.10; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Flats 13@14c. White fish—½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Mackerel—½ bbls. $6.00@8.50. Soap—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs, $3.00@3.75; 200s $7.00@7.50; 60s, 50 lbs $2.25@2.50. Candles—Paraffine 11c; star 11c. Matches—4.00s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross, $4.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4½c; do. 1 lb package, 5¾c. cases, 1 lb 5¾c; do 1 and ½ lb 8c; do. ½ lb 6½c. Crackers—XXX soda 5½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6½c; sheli and excelsior 7; lemon cream 8; XXX ginger snaps 8c; cornhills 8; Candy—Assorted stick 6; French mixed 12@12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $5.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $2.25@5.50; F. W. oysters $1.75; L. W. $1.35; corn $2.50@2.50; tomatoes $2.00. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $4.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, $1.50; 1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, keg $3.25; ½ kegs $1.90; ¼ kegs $1.10. Shot—$1.55. Wasack.

NEW YORK, February 5—Coffee, options closed firm and unchanged to 10 points up; No. 7 Rio February —; March 16.00@16.10; May 15.85@15.70; September 14.70@14.75; October 14.30; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 15½. Sugar, raw firm but quiet; fair refining 2¾; centrifugal 96-test 3⅞; bid; refined 1-16c higher and fairly active; No. 6 3⅝@3 13-16; mould A 4⅛@4 11-16; standard A 4⅛@4 5-16; off A 4⅝@4⅝; 3-16; confectioners' A 4 3-16@4⅜; cut loaf and crushed 4⅝@5 1-16; powdered 4 9-16@4⅝; granulated 4⅛@4 5-16. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans steady; open kettle new good to choice 30@38.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, February 5—Pork, standard mess $13.00. Lard prime steam 7.40. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders 6.25; long clear 6.45; clear ribs 6.45; short clear 6.80. Bacon, boxed shoulders 7.00; long clear 7.25; clear ribs 7.37½; short clear 7.62½@7.75.

ATLANTA, February 5—Clear rib sides, boxed 7½c, ice-cured bellies 10c. Sugar-cured hams 11@13c, according to brand and average; California 8@8¾. Breakfast bacon 14@15c. Lard—Leaf 9¼; compound 7c.

NEW YORK, February 5—Pork in light demand and steady; mess new $14.00@14.50. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet and about steady; western steam 7.82½; city steam 7.37½@7.50; options, February nominal.

CHICAGO, February 5—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $12.65@12.67½. Lard 7.50. Short ribs, loose 6.32½@6.47½. Dry salt shoulders boxed 6.25@6.50; short clear sides boxed 6.87½@7.25.

CICINNNATI, February 5—Pork, mess $13.25 @ 13.50. Lard steady; steam leaf 7.50. Bulk meats steady; short rib 6.75. Bacon steady; shoulders 7.50, short rib sides 7.50; short clear 7.75.

Naval Stores.

SAVANNAH, February 5—Spirits turpentine opened and closed firm at 29¼ for regulars; sales 160 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged on both buiness on account of the excitement of the big excitement over the big fire along the wharves today; A, B, C, D and E 95; F $1.00; G $1.25; H $1.55; I $1.90; K $2.30; M $2.75; N $2.90; window glass $3.00; waterwhite $3.25.

WILMINGTON, February 5—Rosin firm; strained 90; good strained 95; turpentine firm at 28½; tar quiet at 85; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.03; soft and virgin $1.70.

NEW YORK, February 5—Rosin dull and easy; strained common to good $1.10@1.15; turpentine quiet and steady at 31½@32.

CHARLESTON, February 5—Turpentine firm at 28 rosin firm; good strained 95.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, February 5—Eggs 11½@12½c. Butter—Western creamery 30@35c; fancy Tennessee 18@20c; choice 18@20c; other grades 12½@15c.

SHE'S WEARY OF LIFE

Married Only a Brief Month and Swallows Laudanum.

DOCTORS PUMP HER OUT AND SAVE HER

The Assistant Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors Is on a Visit to the Southern Divisions.

Augusta, Ga., February 5.—(Special.)—There was an attempt at suicide in West End this afternoon, and it came very near being successful. Mrs. Mamie Allen, who resides at Mrs. Irby's boarding house, on Gray street, took a quantity of laudanum. Drs. Posey and Janes were called in and after three hours' of continued effort finally brought the lady back to consciousness. Mrs. Allen gave no reason for the rash deed, but it is believed that bad health has brought about a temporary aberration of the mind, during which the laudanum was taken. Mrs. Allen is from Elberton, Ga., and was married to her present husband last New Year's day. He is an employe of one of the cotton mills. They live very happily together, and have never had a falling out of any kind. Dr. Posey found one bottle in the room from which five drachms had been taken, but he is of the opinion that Mrs. Allen had taken another dose earlier in the day. She was in a heavy stupor for three hours, but was entirely recovered tonight.

Mr. C. H. Wilkins, of Chicago, assistant grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, is in the city today. He was handsomely received by a committee of conductors, and is now at the Planters. There is no special significance attached to his visit. He is merely on a round of visits to southern divisions.

The annual meeting of the North Augusta Land Company was held today. The report of the president was very satisfactory. The officers elected were: President, Pat Calhoun, of Atlanta; vice president, S. J. Harriott, of New York; secretary and treasurer, Ernest Groesbeck, of New York; general manager, Walter M. Jackson, of Augusta; directors, John C. Calhoun, Marion Verdery, James Swann, J. E. Carrington, J. C. Tappan, Patrick Walsh and W. H. Cozart. All the directors are from New York except the last two. The company intends making some big improvements in the development of valuable property in the near future.

THREE MONTHS EARNINGS.

Mr. Comer, the Receiver, Files Another Statement of Operations.

Savannah, Ga., February 5.—(Special.)—Receiver Comer's second quarterly report of the operations of the Central railroad was filed with the United States circuit court today. It covers the months of October, November and December, 1893, and shows a good net earning during these months for every road in the system, with the exception of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus.

The gross earnings of the Central mainstem for that time were $843,894.71 and the net earnings $426,227.17. The net earnings of the Montgomery and Eufaula were $6,592.16. Of the Savannah and Western system, $87,151.79. Of the Augusta and Savannah, $18,178.16. Of the Southwestern, $176,181.81. The total net earnings of the Southwestern for the six months ending December 31, 1893, were in round numbers $242,000, showing that this road during that time has done better than any other road in the system, comparatively speaking. The total net earnings of the Central system for the three months were $740,607.05. Of the two steamship companies, $135,426.63. Of the Central Railroad bank, $2,554.91. Of the Upson county railroad, $647.26, making the total net earnings of the property $879,236.89. The deficit of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus, a part of the Savannah and Western, was $19,559.71.

YOUNG DR. HINKLE DESPONDENT.

His Case Is Set for Trial on Next Monday.

Americus, Ga., February 5.—(Special.)—The case against Dr. A. B. Hinkle, charged with the murder of Dr. J. J. Worsham on December 21, 1892, was called today. The defense desires a continuance until the May term, but filing no formal motion to that effect the state announced ready for this week, and Judge Fish set the case for trial next Monday.

The impression prevails that the defense will need the time for the next two weeks in preparing a motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. J. B. Hinkle, convicted last Thursday. Dr. A. B. Hinkle is said to be very despondent, as his father's conviction indicates a similar fate for him unless time is given for some new evidence to be brought out.

A FANCY FOR PISTOLS.

Some Brazilian Agent Must Be Operating in the South.

Valdosta, Ga., February 5.—(Special.)—Thieves entered the wholesale hardware store of W. H. Briggs & Son last night and carried off fifty-five pistols. The supposition is that a very small man or boy was sent in to bring out the goods. Only one pistol was left in the showcase. Nothing but pistols was taken. The loss is about $350.

A thief entered the house of Mr. Murray about noon and stole $40 in money. There is no clue in either case to the robbers.

NO PAY FOR HIS PAINS.

A Robber Being Discovered Flees Without Plunder.

Meridian, Miss., February 5.—(Special.)—Last night a bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the large dry goods house of Marks, Rothenberg & Co., of this city. It seems that the robber was secreted in the building. He had slipped in the night before and was locked in. After all was still upon the streets, he raised a window on the second floor and was in the act of throwing a lot of clothing therefrom when discovered. The building was soon surrounded, but the robber escaped through a side entrance and has not as yet been captured.

Served Him Right.

At this place P. E. Garrison, a reporter for a New Orleans sensational paper, was given a public beating on the street this morning by one of Meridian's leading citizens, whose daughter's name Garrison had connected with some ugly scandal.

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more frequently find fault with the butter than any other article on the table. How to satisfy everybody, and always, in this particular, is a problem. We have the answer to it.

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SPRUNG A SURPRISE

Bondholders Withdraw Their Petition for the Appointment of a Co-Receiver.

RECEIVER SPARKS IS ABLY DEFENDED.

Judge Bartlett Investigates the Charges That Henry Callaway Intimidated Witnesses—Macon Is Moral.

Macon, Ga., February 5.—(Special.)—This morning in Bibb superior court, Judge J. M. Griggs presiding for Judge C. L. Bartlett, disqualified, the petition of the bondholders' committee of the Georgia Southern and Florida road for the appointment of a co-receiver of the property was taken up. There was an able array of lawyers, and some spectators when the case was called. The petitioners were represented by Dessau & Hodges, of Macon; Richard Venable and Skipwith Wilmer, of Baltimore, and Assistant United States Attorney General John I. Hall, who arrived from Washington city last night and registered at the Hotel Lanier, marking opposite his name "Griffin." Hon. Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior, is leading counsel for the petitioners, but he was not present today. Among the lawyers on the opposite side of the case are Gustin, Guerry & Hall; Bacon & Miller, Anderson & Anderson. H. P. Smart, of Savannah, chairman of the bondholders committee, was also in attendance.

The first move on the part of the petitioners this morning was to ask for further time in which to amend their original petition and they were allowed until 12 o'clock noon to do this. The original petition was short and to the point, and simply asked for the appointment of Mr. Skipwith Wilmer, of Baltimore, as a co-receiver with Mr. W. G. Sparks. Mr. Sparks has been the sole receiver of the road since the first day the property was put in the hands of a receiver, about three years ago. The amended petition asked for the removal of Receiver Sparks. This amendment was in the nature of a surprise, for the original petition was filed several weeks ago and the petitioners have had plenty of time in which to have filed the amendment, and not until today had they intimated that they would ask for the removal of Receiver Sparks.

Withdraw Their Petition.

The amendment for Receiver Sparks's removal recited that he was not impartial in his management; that he operated the road in his own interests; that as a large stockholder and the former president of the Macon Construction Company, and for various other reasons he was not the proper person for receiver. The petitioners further prayed that if their petition for Sparks's removal was not granted by the court that at least a co-receiver would be allowed. Receiver Sparks's attorney made answer in writing to the petitioners amendment, denying in toto all the allegations set forth in the amendment and declaring and clearly setting forth that there was no reason or cause either for the removal of Receiver Sparks or the appointment of a co-receiver.

They showed that he had managed the road ably, efficiently, economically and impartially and under his administration the business of the road has increased greatly and continues increasing and all of its affairs are prospering. They showed that a large number of bondholders are opposed to the appointment of a co-receiver or the removal of Receiver Sparks and they thought that neither economy nor necessity demanded the appointment of a co-receiver. On the contrary, they assert that the appointment of a co-receiver would be extravagant and unwise When Receiver Sparks's side of the cases had been presented, the attorneys for the petitioners sprung a big surprise by asking to be allowed to withdraw their original petition and amendment. They gave no reason for this action, but the request was granted by the court and Sparks remains sole receiver of the road. It is not known what the next step of the bondholders' committee will be. It is evident that Sparks will continue receiver until the property is sold and after the sale he may become the president of the road. The bondholders are gradually coming to his side.

Callaway on Trial Again.

Superintendent Henry Callaway, of the Roff Home, had a hearing today before Judge Bartlett, of the superior court, on the charge of contempt of court in that Callaway, so it was alleged, intimidated certain witnesses who were summoned to appear before the grand jury to testify to the charges brought against Callaway of malfeasance in office, etc., of which charges he was exonerated last week by the county commissioners.

After hearing the case fully Judge Bartlett decided that Callaway was not in contempt of court, and dismissed him.

DAISY'S CHANCES ARE GOOD.

Congressman Cabaniss Is Said to Favor Him.

Macon, Ga., February 5.—(Special.)—It was rumored this afternoon that ex-Mayor Daisy Price has been appointed postmaster at Macon, but Mr. Price informed The Constitution's correspondent at 10 o'clock that he had received no telegram or information to that effect. It is said, however, that letters have been received in Macon from Washington stating that Congressman Cabaniss has informed Postmaster General Bissell that he would endorse Price for postmaster and urge his appointment. It is not known whether opposition to Price will be made if Cabaniss has endorsed him, but it is thought that the friends of opposing candidates may carry their opposition before Postmaster General Bissell, and even make a fight before President Cleveland. The crisis in the matter is rapidly approaching. Neither Price nor Findlay, the principal candidates, have been to Washington. So far as any here are advised they have fought for the postmastership at long range.

Mistrial in Turpin's Case.

Nashville, Tenn., February 5.—(Special.)—At Lebanon today the jury in the case of E. W. Turpin was discharged, being unable to agree. This is the third trial of Turpin, who killed W. M. Carter, at Gallatin. The case will be tried again at the spring term of court in May. Turpin is a very wealthy man.

ANNA EVA FAY

Will Elucidate Spirit Communion Tonight at the Grand.

Let a man be ever so skeptical on a subject, let him jeer at any and every manifestation that is intended to convince him, yet there are times when he is forced to accept doctrines, and acknowledge as facts the very things he has so often derided.

Man is most skeptical of all things of which he is most ignorant. He will not believe what he cannot understand and cannot explain. Ocular demonstration is the essential to belief in all persons who have no faith, and even then if he cannot comprehend what they see will still disbelieve.

The one time that a person will be swayed from unbelief and skepticism is when in conversation with one who is superior intellectually, and whose knowledge of the subject of his disbelief is such as to command his attention and respect.

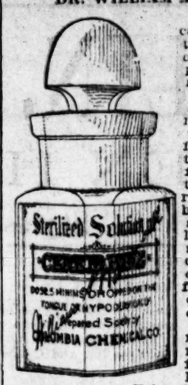
The writer, though not a believer in spiritualism or the supernatural phenomena, was most wonderfully impressed during an interview yesterday with Miss Anna Eva Fay, the medium and materialist. Though not converted to the belief that the world was filled with the spirits of those departed who control the action of the living for good or bad, to be summoned and dismissed at the will of the medium, he was constrained to give more than a passing thought to the logical reasoning of Miss Fay in support of the theory of spirit communication.

LITERARY DANCERS ARRESTED—The Workingman's Literary society gave a ball last night in a hall at Mitchell and Boyd streets. Colored society was largely represented. A row started about 1 o'clock this morning and fifteen of the dancers were carried to the station house in the wagon.

Sick headache yields to Beecham's Pills.

CEREBRINE.

Prepared According to the Process and Under the Supervision of DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.



Of remarkable efficacy as a resistant to the advances of old age; in nervous prostration or neurasthenia; hysteria; nervous dyspepsia; hypochondria and mild forms of mental derangement; functional brain disturbance due to defective nutrition of the organ; temporary or long continued brain exhaustion resulting from intellectual or emotional strain. A single dose will, in cases of this character, frequently act as a complete restorative of the nervous system. In insomnia resulting from over mental work the effects are most happy.

Dose, 5 drops. Price, $2.50.

All the existing literature on the subject of the Animal Extracts will be supplied on application to

THE COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO., Washington, D. C.

F. J. STILSON,

JEWELER.

55 Whitehall St.

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Etc., Etc. Reliable goods Fair dealings and bottom prices.

may28-4m

An Old German Saying---

"Paper is patient"—aptly fits the ad columns of the newspapers. They're impartial—print what's paid for, you must pick the bone. Day after day we advise you to make comparisons. Freedom is the buyer's privilege, satisfaction his just deserts—protection is his right. When we are not lowest in price look to the worth—then you'll find the reason. Who first said money back to dissatisfied purchasers? Wasn't it us? Because it's fair and square—We've always done it. We could sound the trumpets about some new styles of Hats and Caps just in, but we'd rather draw you closer with the pursuading eloquence of truth mildly spoken. See if our Men's Hats (Derbys and Alpines) don't impress you as being cheap at $1.50, and if our Men's and Boys' Caps at 25c and 50c are not wonderful values.

Everything in Clothing at Cut Prices.

EISEMAN & WEIL,

The Straightforward Outfitters.

3 Whitehall St.

A Chain is No Stronger Than the Weakest Link in It.

Your Energy Depends Upon Your Health. Your Success Upon Your Energy

The weak and defective links in the chain make the whole chain unsafe. Any weak or defective organ in the human body makes the whole body unsafe. Therefore it is of the utmost importance to every person to have each organ in a healthy condition. This is especially true in regard to the organs which are weak and diseased in those special diseases peculiar to men and women. When consulting physicians, consult only those who are reliable and have a well-earned reputation. Specialists of recognized reputation in the treatment of such diseases are Dr. Hathaway & Co. Many consider them the leading specialists in the United States in their line. If you consult them you are safe. Specialties: Specific Blood Poison, Syphilis, Impotency, Stricture, Unnatural Discharges, Nervous Debility, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Eczema, Pimples, Piles, Ulcers, Catarrh and Diseases of Women.

Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ Broad street, rooms 34 and 35. Hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8. Sundays: 10 to 1.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blanks. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for Skin Diseases, No. 4 for Catarrh; 64-page reference book for men and women sent free by mentioning this paper.

DE GIVE'S THEATRES

THE GRAND.

Tuesday and Wednesday, February 6th and 7th. Matinee Wednesday.

Return of the Indescribable Phenomenon

ANNA EVA FAY

after an absence of ten years, in a Scientific Lecture on

SPIRITUALISM AND THEOSOPHY

In full form on a brilliantly lighted stage, Materialization in FULL VIEW with the most startling experiments ever witnessed in modern times.

Prices—25, 50 and 75c. No higher.

Thursday Evening, February 8th,

Gen. John B. Gordon

Will Deliver His Lecture,

"Last Days of the Confederacy."

"His lecture was a magnificent success, and a handsome sum has been added to the depleted treasury of the soldiers' home."—New Orleans Sunday States.

Prices, $1, 50c, 25c.

Reserved seats at Miller's. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Friday Night and Saturday Matinee, February 9th and 10th.

Mr. Potter, of Texas,

BY A. C. GUNTER,

Author of "Mr. Barnes of New York," etc. Under the Management of

STEVE LEACH,

Special Scenery.

Representing "THE VENETIAN PALAZZO," With a View of the Grand Canal by Moonlight.

THE HOTEL AT FOLKESTONE, THE ENGLISH CHANNEL And the HARBOR AT BOULOGNE, FRANCE.

DIRECT FROM THE STAR THEATRE NEW YORK CITY.

Regular prices.

Edgewood Ave. Theater.

Three nights, matinee every day, commencing Monday, February 5th.

Excellence Excelled.

It is the most delightful, most surprising entertainment that has been in Chattanooga for years.—Chattanooga, Tenn., Press.

—A Success of Magnificent Dignity.—

The Noss Jollities

In a Mirthful, Magic, Musical Comedy,

A QUICK MATCH.

NOTE—The management of this company has been prevailed upon to play at popular prices.

Seats on sale at Beermann's, corner Peachtree and Decatur streets. Night prices, 25, 35, 50 cents. Matinees, 25 cents.

BUTTER

Consumers wishing to obtain

A High Grade

Perfect article, can have their wants supplied by using our celebrated

"H. H." JERSEY.

Three shipments per week. Regular customers served in any part of the city.

The C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.

——Dealers in——

RELIABLE FOOD PRODUCTS,

390-392 Peachtree St.

jan28-1m

China:

Haviland China:

It's the finest in the land—and we sell it. In fact, our salesrooms are chock full of the choicest importations from all parts of the civilized world.

The people of the south are our patrons, and we study how to please them.

There is nothing in the Crockery or Glassware lines we do not handle. Every thing new, stylish and up to the times.

As to prices—they are specially suited to thes 'hard times.'

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,

61 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

Strangers, Think This O'er!

We never discount our business by absurd claims. Simple, plain truth serves our purpose best. So the mutual benefit between us and the public keeps the sales growing. There's little time lost by Atlantians in debating where to buy Clothiers, Hats and Furnishings. Old and young, big and little come to us. Our Clothes, Hats and Furnishings are always the best—fashion, fit, finish. Above comparing with any. Suppose you just drop in and slip on one of our winter Suits, or Overcoats, and see how well they fit you and how nicely you'll look in them. Then examine the goods and see what superior quality they are and how carefully they are built. Then we'll tell you the price and you'll wonder at the unusual offer we make.

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO., 38 Whitehall

WONDERFUL LITHIA BATHS

SWEETWATER PARK HOTEL, LITHIA SPRINGS, GA.,

H. T. BLAKE, Proprietor.

Twenty miles or 40 minutes west of Atlanta. Twelve trains daily, via Georgia Pacific to our door, or East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia to Austell, and our dummy two miles to hotel.

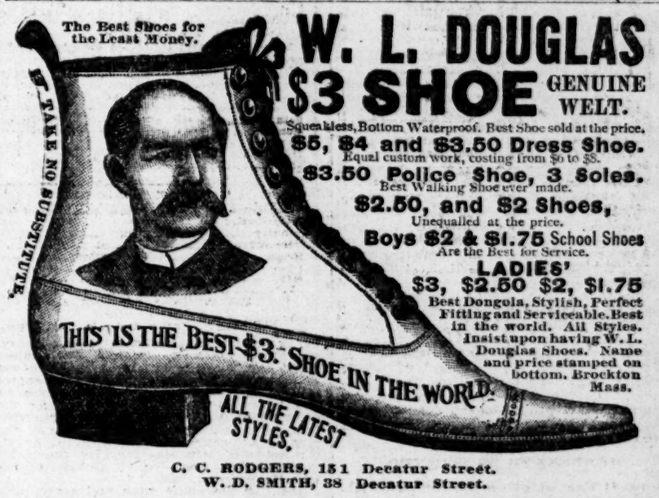
For Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, Insomnia and Skin Diseases. Within the hotel is the finest bathhouse in the country. Massage, Electric, Vapor, etc., given by Dr. W. H. Whitehead, assisted by trained male and female attendants. Modern hotel; 162 rooms. Table excellent. Rates, $12 to $21 per week; less by the month. Open February 1st. Circulars sent. Special low rate for February. jan28-1m

IT WILL PAY

Lumber Men, Coal Dealers, and all Merchants and Professional Men

Who require a duplicate or triplicate copy at one writing, to call and investigate our Autographic Registers. NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., GEORGIA AGENCY, 211 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

feb4 1w



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE GENUINE WELT.

Squeakless, Bottom Waterproof. Best Shoe sold at the price.

$5, $4 and $3.50 Dress Shoe.

Equal custom work, costing from $6 to $8.

$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles.

Best Walking Shoe ever made.

$2.50, and $2 Shoes,

Unequalled at the price.

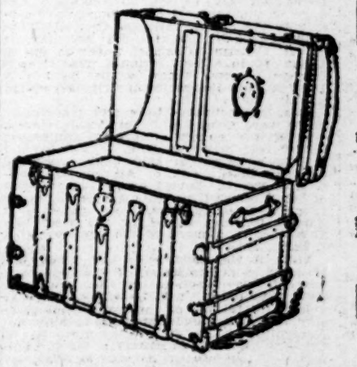
Boys $2 & $1.75 School Shoes

Are the Best for Service.

LADIES' $3, $2.50 $2, $1.75

Best Dongola, Stylish, Perfect Fitting and Serviceable. Best in the world. All Styles. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on bottom. Brockton Mass.

C. C. RODGERS, 151 Decatur Street.
W. D. SMITH, 38 Decatur Street.



DO YOU NEED A TRUNK —OR— A VALISE?

They must go; you need one. Fearful cut in Trunks and Valises. The bottom has dropped out.

Bridal Trunks, worth $15, now at $9.
Leather Saratoga, worth $12, now at $7.
Zinc Trunks, worth $6, now at $3.
Sole leather Valise, worth $3, now at $3.
Good leather Valise, worth $2.75, now at $2.
Leather Club Bags, worth $2.75, now at $1.50.

BE QUICK! BE QUICK! BE QUICK! Now is your time for bargains.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN,

92 WHITEHALL STREET.

NOTICE

To Water Consumers

Schedule of water rates in effect January 1, 1894.

A rate of one hundred (100) cents will be charged per 1,000 cubic feet.

A discount of twenty-five (25) cents per 1,000 cubic feet will be allowed on bills paid by the 10th of the month.

The minimum monthly rate to be charged to any consumer will be eighty (80) cents for 800 cubic feet or less; 800 cubic feet is equal to 6,000 gallons. Consumers who take advantage of the discount allowed will then pay ten (10) cents net per 1,000 gallons, or sixty (60) cents per month.

In no instance will this discount be given after the 10th of the month.

Manufacturers will be charged on the excess of 10,000 cubic feet and to 20,000 cubic feet, 150,000 gallons, 95c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 30,000 cubic feet, 225,000 gallons, 90c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 40,000 cubic feet, 300,000 gallons, 85c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 50,000 cubic feet, 375,000 gallons, 80c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 60,000 cubic feet, 450,000 gallons, 75c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 70,000 cubic feet, 525,000 gallons, 70c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 80,000 cubic feet, 600,000 gallons, 65c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 90,000 cubic feet, 675,000 gallons, 60c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 100,000 cubic feet, 750,000 gallons, 55c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 120,000 cubic feet, 900,000 gallons, 50c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 140,000 cubic feet, 1,050,000 gals., 45c. per 1,000 cubic feet.

The latter rate to be charged on all quantities in excess of 140,000 cubic feet, and is the minimum aggregate rate to apply to any quantity; no one excepting manufacturers to have a gross rate less than one hundred (100) cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

GEO. W. TERRY, JR., Secretary.

feb1 11t

KELLAM & MOORE,

Scientific Opticians,

54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice, set up and operated the first lens-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail salesroom is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

RECEIVER'S SALE

Stock of John M. Miller

By virtue of an order signed on the 23d day of January by his honor, J. H. Lumpkin, judge, in the case of Ray Wellborn et al. vs. John M. Miller, I will, as receiver of the assets of John M. Miller, receive at his late place of business, No. 28 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., sealed bids until 5 o'clock p. m. February 24, 1894, for the stock of goods, accounts, notes, other evidences of indebtedness, store fixtures, etc., in bulk. Said stock of goods consisting of stationery, books, blank books, office supplies, such Christmas goods as are usually kept in such a store, store counters, showcases, office safe, cash register, etc., as per inventory of file in clerk's office of Fulton county, less such goods as have been and may be sold by me before day of sale.

Said goods can be seen in bulk in said store above mentioned. Terms, cash, and bids to state amount in dollars and cents offered by each bidder. G. T. OSBORN, Receiver for John M. Miller.

BISHOP & ANDREWS, Attorneys for Receiver.

jan 25 to feb 24.

Cheney's Expectorant Will cure your Cough.

DODGED BULLETS.

The Thrilling Adventure of a Walker County Farmer Friday Night.

ATTACKED BY A BAND OF CONSPIRATORS

How Pretty Mary Steuse Detected the Desperadoes—Tells Her Story to Commissioner Broyles.

Further facts have come to light in the Walker county conspiracy case, which may lead to the arrest tomorrow of Ike Kenney, the other conspirator in the trio of desperate brothers.

The additional evidence in this sensational case shows more cool deliberation in plot and more reckless daring in execution than anything that has been up before Commissioner Broyles this year.

Some time ago Mr. W. B. Stanser, who tills the fertile glebe up in Walker county, had occasion to testify before the United States commissioner in Dalton against some of his neighbors in a moonshine case. This incurred their anger and he heard that they had threatened to "fix him." Friday night, just after supper, Mr. Stanser was comfortably seated with his family before a blazing fire, when a noise on the outside attracted his attention. He had opened the door and started towards the stable, thinking that the noise was caused by a loose mule, when some one on the outside of the rail fence just in front asked: "Is that you, Bill?"

Stanser thought that he heard the clicking of a pistol and dropped to the ground. As he did so a volley of pistol shots rang out. The lead hit all around and threw dirt in his face, but fortunately none of the balls took effect.

At the first shot Mary Stanser rushed out to her father's rescue. From the light of the pistol shots she recognized two of the men. The would-be assassins fled when she came out.

Mary is a bright-eyed mountain lassie and her rich beauty stood out in bold contrast at the hearing Saturday to the desperate faces of the conspirators and the rusty countenances of the other witnesses. She told the part she played in the matter in a simple, childish manner.

"I was a-sittin' by the fire when pap went out," she said, "and as soon as I heard the shots I knew something was up, an' I ran out an' saw Joe Kinney an' Lishe Kinney. I knew it was them because the pistols made such a light."

Upon the testimony the Kenney brothers were bound over upon a $1,000 bond to await trial in the United States court. Failing to give bond they were ordered to jail.

As stated, recent information will lead to the arrest of the other brother, and he also will come up for a hearing before Commissioner Broyles this week.

TWO ATLANTA MEN.

They Will Represent Their Respective Societies at the State University.

At the State university this month, two bright young Atlanta boys, who have recently been highly honored, will distinguish themselves in the line of oratory.

They are Messrs. Paul L. Fleming and Harry A. Alexander. Both of these young men are graduates of the Boys' High school and are scions of old and honored families, who have been for years identified with this city.

Mr. Fleming is the anniversarian of the Phi Kappa society. This society was organized in 1820, and its records have been illustrated by such men as Alex H. Stephens, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Herschell V. Johnson and Henry W. Grady. The date of the organization was the 22d of February, 1820. Since that time it has been the nursery of many of the foremost intellects of Georgia and the south.

Mr. Alexander is the anniversarian of the Demosthenian society. This one is the older of the two, and was organized on the 19th of February, 1801, at the very beginning of the present century. It has been the foster mother of such men as General Toombs and Benjamin H. Hill.

Atlanta has been highly honored in the selection of two of her young men to represent these institutions, and she is well pleased that her representation is intrusted to young orators who are so well qualified to illustrate her. A number of their friends will go over to the university, at the time of the speaking, for the purpose of witnessing the eloquent manner in which they will acquit themselves on that occasion.

MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED.

Several Vacancies on the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A.

There will be a meeting of the membership of the Young Men's Christian Association next Thursday evening.

The object of the meeting is to vote on the ticket which was nominated at the last meeting of the association.

The following is the ticket nominated: Messrs. John K. Ottley, W. H. Patterson, S. B. Turman, Captain E. S. Gay, J. C. Haskell, Judge E. C. Kontz, H. L. Culberson, J. A. Hynds and A. F. Cooledge.

The first three named are old directors of the association. The others are all new material, with the exception of Captain E. S. Gay, who was a member of the board a year or two ago. As soon as the election is held next Thursday there will be a meeting of the board, at which time that body will be fully organized.

Next Sunday night, in the leading churches of the city, the anniversary of the association will be celebrated. A full report of the year's work will be made and the exercises will be full of interest throughout. A number of bright and eloquent speakers will review the work of the association.

Every penny tells. You can get Salvation Oil for 25 cents. Best liniment in the market.

A WEEK OF PRAYER

Will Be Observed by the Ladies of the Methodist Churches.

The week of prayer set apart by the Woman's Parsonage and Home Mission Society of the Methodist church, will be observed by all the city auxiliaries in a series of meetings beginning at the First church, Tuesday, February 6th, at 3 p. m.

These meetings will continue through the week, and alternate between First church and Trinity.

Dr. W. F. Cook, assisted by Rev. Walker Lewis, will conduct the service tomorrow. The subject will be: "The Need for Our Work," or "Our Country for Christ."

Interesting three minute talks will be made by Mrs. J. O. Payne and Mrs. A. G. Brown.

A cordial invitation is extended to the members of the Methodist churches in the city to attend these meetings.

The programme will be interesting and profitable to all who are engaged in Christian work.

LAND OF THE ORIENT.

Dr. A. Dabbak Will Deliver a Lecture on Syria Tonight.

Tonight at 8 o'clock, Dr. A. Dabbak, of Damascus, will deliver his lecture on "Syria" at the Moore Memorial church on Luckie street.

In connection with the lecture a magic lantern will be used, and over a hundred views of oriental life will be presented. The lecturer is a native of the country of which he will speak tonight and all should hear him.

The price of admission is only 10 cents. The lecture will be for the benefit of one of the departments of the church.

ing sheets of rain about in mad gusts, and

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Caution.

If you are satisfied with your present typewriter and wish to remain so don't examine the 1894 Model Densmore. Telephone 1008. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street. feb 6, 5t.

TAX COMMITTEE SALES.

Sales by the city of Atlanta of property bought one year ago or over.

Will be sold before the courthouse door of Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1894, the following described property, which was purchased by the city at marshal's sales, one year ago or over, for city taxes, sidewalks, sewer assessments, etc., which was reported to the city council at a regular meeting held January 15, 1894, which was ordered by said council under resolution adopted on that date and approved by the mayor January 17, 1894, directed to be sold by the tax committee, after being advertised as required by law, to the highest bidder, at public outcry. Purchasers are to receive from the city a quit claim deed to be signed by the mayor upon the payment of the purchase money to the city tax collector.

The tax committee reserves the right to demand spot cash from any purchaser and if not paid to sell again at any time during the day of sale.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 50, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 42x148 feet, more or less, on alley, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Colville. Levied on as the property of John McElroy to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McElroy for city taxes for the year 1891. Deed No. 3602. Bought by the city November 3, 1891.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x120 feet, more or less, on Orchard and Lovejoy streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Landrum. Levied on as the property of Julia E. Harris to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Julia E. Harris for city taxes for the year 1891. Deed No. 3575. Bought by the city December 1, 1891.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 28x100 feet, more or less, on Cottingham street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Park Avenue Land and Improvement Company. Levied on as the property of J. T. Brosius to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Brosius for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 26. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 35x363 feet, more or less, on Carter street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Ramsey & Hopkins Medicine Company. Levied on as the property of Mary A. Brown to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mary A. Brown for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 28. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 39x106 feet, more or less, on Rhodes and Walnut streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Brown and Lyons, lot No. 14 Levied on as the property of S. J. Bentley to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Bentley for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 30. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 74, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x276 feet, more or less, on Doane street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Adair and Hillyer. Levied on as the property of J. M. Brooks to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Brooks for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 37. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 49, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x200 feet, more or less, on Piedmont avenue, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining McElveen and Baucher. Levied on as the property of Mrs. K. V. Bradley to satisfy a tax fi fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. K. V. Bradley for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 39. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x190 feet, more or less, on Washington street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Perryman & McNaught Land Company. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. E. Berry to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. M. E. Berry for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No 42. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 19, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x150 feet, more or less, on Spruce and Dixie street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Winship and East Atlanta Land Company. Levied on as the property of W. M. Beck to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Beck for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 45. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 77x200 feet, more or less, on Windsor street to alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Franklin Sharpe. Levied on as the property of A. J. & W. R. Baldwin, trustees, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said A. J. & W. R. Baldwin, trustees, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 48. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 64x202 feet, more or less, on Rawson to Orange street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Wilkins Levied on as the property of W. R. Cannon to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Cannon for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 57. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 20, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 104x104 feet, more or less, on Estoria and Hunter streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Morris. Levied on as the property of W. R. Carroll to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Carroll for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 60. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 88x93 Feet, more or less, on Elm and Diamond streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Hemphill. Levied on as the property of Caroline Capehart to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Capehart for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 63. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 87, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on McDaniel street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Backus. Levied on as the property of William Duke, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Duke for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 71. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 140x165 feet, more or less, on Jackson street and alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Cochran. Levied on as the property of H. C. Erwin, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Erwin for balance due for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 83. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on East Fair street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining school and Morris. Levied on as the property of Patrick Garvey, agent, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Garvey, agent, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 100. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 80x104 feet, more or less, on Roach street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Tappan and McGaughey. Levied on as the property of David T. Howard, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Howard for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 110. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x96 feet, more or less, on Park street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Armstrong. Levied on as the property of Henry Johnson, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Johnson, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 130. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4 acres, more or less, on Chestnut and Simpson streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Winn. Levied on as the property of Mrs. W. A. Jett, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. W. A. Jett, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 132. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x80 feet, more or less, on Doray to Leach streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Solomon and Smith. Levied on as the property of Thomas Jackson, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jackson, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 133. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x115 feet, more or less, on Houston street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Perdue. Levied on as the property of Frank R. Logan, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Logan for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 144. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¾ of an acre, more or less, on Greeneserry and Chapel, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Eskridge. Levied on as the property of Mrs. F. I. Latham and children, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Mrs. F. I. Latham and children, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 151. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 18, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x158 feet, more or less, on Morgan and Morrison streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Wright and Akers. Levied on as the property of W. J. McCoston to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McCoston for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 156. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 21, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 30x100 feet, more or less, on Badger street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Levied on as the property of T. Jefferson McWilliams to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McWilliams for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 157. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x120 feet, more or less, on Henry street, to alley, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., lots 35 and 36. Levied on as the property of Miller, Brown and Mountain to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Miller, Brown and Mountain for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 163. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 55, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x100 feet, more or less, on Capitol avenue, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Walton and Dupin. Levied on as the property of George A. Moss to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Moss for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 165. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 111, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x90 feet, more or less, on Abbott street and alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Carr and Brown. Levied on as the property of Wright Miller to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Miller for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 167. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, on alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Favor. Levied on as the property of Frank Miller to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Miller for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 173. Bought by the city, November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x130 feet, more or less on Plum and Dairy streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Webb and Deihl. Levied on as the property of Neal Ogara to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Ogara for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 179. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x120 feet, more or less, on Badger street, to alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Hunnicutt and Maddox. Levied on as the property of Randall Reed to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Randall Reed for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 202. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 49x52 feet, more or less, on Spencer street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Oglletree and Farrar. Levied on as the property of L. R. Ray to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Ray for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 206. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅝ of an acre, more or less, on Foundry street, No. 205, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Crum. Levied on as the property of Luther J. Quinn to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Quinn for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 209. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 112, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x99 feet, more or less, on Morris street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Cooper and Carr. Levied on as the property of N. T. Smith's heirs to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Smith's heirs for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 212. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Fowler street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Snellings. Levied on as the property of J. H. Stiff to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Stiff for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 214. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 36x84 feet, more or less, on Ezzard street and alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Tanner. Levied on as the property of Willis Swift estate, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Swift estate, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 225. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 108, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x90 feet, more or less, on Humphries street, No. 75, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Hanniford and Middlebrooks. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. O. Stewart, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. E. O. Stewart, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 226. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x160 feet, more or less, on Antoinette street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining O'Neal and Calhoun. Levied on as the property of J. B. Smith, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Smith, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 228. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-half an acre, more or less, on North avenue to D'Alvigny street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Lewis. Levied on as the property of Smith, Tappan and Delkin, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against Smith, Tappan and Delkin, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 231. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼th of an acre, more or less, on Angier avenue, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Ford. Levied on as the property of Mahala Trimble, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mahala Trimble, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 243. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 22x100 feet, more or less, on Simpson street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Lee. Levied on as the property of H. C. Thurman, agent, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Thurman, agent, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 245. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x134 feet, more or less, on Jones avenue, No. 48, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Marion. Levied on as the property of Sarah S. West, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Sarah S. West, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 255. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 30x80 feet, more or less, on Jennings street, No. 19, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Bizzell. Levied on as the property of John Watson to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Watson for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 265. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x105 feet, more or less, on Connolly street, No 27, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Pinkston. Levied on as the property of Mrs. L. A. Agricola to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. L. A. Agricola for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 306. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x140 feet, more or less, on Bradley street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Crusselle and Fowler Levied on as the property of Fannie Astor to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Fannie Astor for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 306. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 81, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x100 feet, more or less, on Marietta street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Sheridan and Stegall. Levied on as the property of J. C. Baird to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Baird for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 308. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x90 feet, more or less, on Magnolia street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Durand. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Anna Pause to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. Anna Pause for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 312. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 49x150 feet, more or less, on Rigdon street, No. 21, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Peeples and McDade. Levied on as the property of Henry C. Peeples to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Peeples for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 361. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 44, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 80x[illegible] feet, more or less, on Park avenue, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Wilson. Levied on as the property of Jennie M. Sutton to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor fo the city of Atlanta against said Jennie M. Sutton for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 37[illegible]. Bought by the city, December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 39x8[illegible] feet, more or less, on alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Smith. Levied on as the property of Emaline Stephens to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Emaline Stephens for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 376. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 19, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x15[illegible] feet, more or less, on Randolph street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Cates, Link and Rigers. Levied on as the property of H. L. Woodward to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Woodward for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 381. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 42[illegible] feet, more or less, on Hilliard street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Bacon. Levied on as the property of Rachael Waters to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Rachael Waters for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 386. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x100 feet, more or less, on Houston street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Payden and Williams, agent, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city f Atlanta against said Walton, agent, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 391. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 44x[illegible] feet, more or less, on Edgewood avenue, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining East Atlanta Land Co., between Bradley and Ezzard streets. Levied on as the property of Fannie Veal to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Fannie Veal for curbing and sidewalks on Edgewood avenue. Deed No. 3722. Bought by the city May 3, 1892.

D. A. BEATIE,
P. H. HARRALSON,
W. R. DIMMOCK,
J. W. NELMS,
J. A. COLVIN,
Tax Committee.

feb 6-4t. tu.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order from the court of ordinary of Forsyth county, Georgia, will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in March, being the 6th day, 1894, the following property belonging to the estate of William J. Pirkle, late of Forsyth county, deceased, to-wit: One hundred shares of the par value of $100 a share of Planter Company, a corporation duly chartered under the laws of the state of Georgia, the principal office of said company being located in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Said company owns the letters patent Nos. 438,487, issued to William J. Pirkle, dated the 14th day of October, 1890, and 461,708, also issued to William J. Pirkle, of Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia, dated the 20th day of October, 1891. Said company owns and has the right to use said patents only in the states of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. The first of said patents, No. 438,487, being an improvement in plows, and the second, No. 461,708, being an improvement in seeding machines.

Also, at the same time and place, the whole interest in and to the letters patent mentioned above, together with all and singular the rights, title and privileges thereunto belonging in the remaining states of the United States.

Also, at the same time and place, the following letters patent will be sold, belonging to the estate of William J. Pirkle, deceased, to-wit: No. 200,775, issued to William J. Pirkle, dated the 26th day of February, 1878, being an improvement in plows; also No. 181,978, issued to William J. Pirkle, dated September 5, 1876, being an improvement in combined seed planter and cultivator. Also No. 218,568, issued to William J. Pirkle, dated the 12th day of August, 1879, being for improvement in plows. Also No. 218,569, issued to William J. Pirkle, dated the 12th day of August, 1879, being for an improvement in pumps.

The above described patents are a great improvement on the old methods and are very valuable.

These letters patent, with models attached, can be seen at the offices of James & Bell, Nos. 28, 29 and 30 custom house, in said city of Atlanta, Ga. Said described property sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms cash.

N. T. PIRKLE,
J. C. PIRKLE,
Administrators of W. J. Pirkle, deceased.
January 30, 1894. feb 6, 4t—tue.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

All creditors of the estate of William A. Harper, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. January 8, 1894.

L. MIMS, Admr.

jan 6 tues

Chaney's Expectorant Will cure your cough

1866 FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY 1894

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

HAVE BEEN HEADQUARTERS.

These Goods Are the Best, Styles the Latest and Prices the Lowest.

DRY GOODS

In the clearing out sale nothing is exempted from the cut to make it go. Good Silks that are not discolored and tender in the seams, are sold at the same price as many on the market not so new and with less value. Best all wool fabrics are being pushed out at remarkably low prices. These low prices extend to all departments.

If you want new Laces, see our stock. Our imported Laces and Embroideries are the acme of perfection in style and beauty. Large lot just in.

Come this week and see for yourselves and bring your friends. No trouble to show goods.

CARPETS

and Draperies of the very lates styles and newest designs, fresh as a new mushroom, are now coming in, and prices were never so low. Wool is on the free list and Carpets are down

IN REACH OF ALL.

Silk Draperies lower than ever, and Lace Curtains for spring and summer will be much in favor.

Odd Draperies.

We have a limited number of odd pairs in Curtains and Portieres. You can have them at cost or any short length same way. See our new stock and take advantage of prices on winter goods.

FURNITURE.

We have the largest and best selected stock in the South!

In Bedroom Goods we simply defy competition, and if you will carefully examine the market, you will buy of us. Same in HALL AND DINING ROOM goods. We sell you the best hard woods at the very lowest prices, and yet we make a profit; 'tis small, yet we can and will give the best.

In Parlor Suites are left a limted number of those advertised after taking stock, at 33 1-3 per cent less than cost. They are fine goods, but are a little too dark to be just in ultra style, and if you can use one, it is yours for a price that will surprise you.

SHOES.

We have now in stock and will keep on hand the most exclusive styles in fine Shoes for Ladies and Misses and Children.

We do not hesitate to say that our stock is superior in workmanship, latest in style and made of the very best materials for our trade.

In School Shoes we carry a special line, made to order, of the very best and latest styles, and at prices cheaper, when quality is considered, than others.

See and price with us for Shoes.

Always some odds. If you can get a fit half-price will be the cost.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

NOT A QUORUM.

No Meeting of the Evangelical Ministers' Association.

IS IT GOING TO BE MITCHELLIZED?

That Is the Question That Is Asked with Serious Concern—Another Called for Next Monday.

What is the matter with the preachers?

At the First Methodist church yesterday morning there was not a quorum of the Evangelical Ministers' Association.

This organization, in its nominal membership, including all of the ministers enrolled, constitutes a large and most important body. The object of the association, which is simply a federation of all the churches in Atlanta, is to consider those questions of fundamental interest which are common to all Christians, and especially such measures as affect the religious welfare of the city.

Yesterday morning, however, when the usual time arrived for the monthly meeting to be held, there was not a quorum of the preachers present.

Five or six of the ministers only were on hand. Among these were Dr. Robins, the president of the association, Dr. Cleveland, the secretary, and one or two others. These gentlemen waited until grace expired and all the probabilities of a meeting were exhausted.

After a resolution introduced by Rev. R. A. Bowman, of the Wallace Presbyterian church, the gathering of the faithful dispersed.

They Pass a Resolution.

In spite of the fact that only one or two were present, in addition to the president and secretary, it was thought best to put their rebuke on record, and make an effort to secure a better attendance for the next meeting.

In accordance with this sentiment, which met with a universal adoption, Mr. Bowman's resolution was introduced and carried.

The resolution was couched in these words:

"There seems to be a dearth of interest among the clergy about the Evangelical Association at this time. Once it was a flourishing organization and was doing good work, but it has received a dynamatic blow that has rather stunned and Mitchellized it. Next Monday morning will decide the destiny of the association for 1894."

It is rather unfortunate, in view of the past record of the association, and especially in view of the good to be accomplished, that such a dearth of interest at this particular time should be manifested.

It was decided to issue a number of postal cards to the several preachers of the city and urge them to be on hand at the next meeting.

Instead of waiting until the 1st of March, it was decided to call a meeting for next Monday, at which time the vitality of the association will be tested.

Is the association going to pan out, or will it revive? That is the question. New York is on the verge of one of the greatest religious upheavals that that city has ever known. A similar feeling is working itself to the front in other parts of the country. In this view of the situation it will never do for the preachers of Atlanta to be overcome with indifference and apathy.

Methodist Ministers Meet.

There was a full meeting of the Methodist ministers of the city at the First Methodist church yesterday morning.

In the absence of Rev. W. F. Cook, the chairman, Dr. J. B. Robins called the meeting to order.

Reports were submitted by all the pastors present showing their respective churches to be in an excellent condition.

IN WESTVIEW.

All That Was Mortal of Paul DeGive Placed in the Receiving Vault.

In the receiving vault at Westview cemetery all that was mortal of Mr. Paul DeGive was tenderly committed yesterday morning.

A brief though impressive service was conducted by Father Kelley, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at the undertaking parlors of Mr. H. M. Patterson.

The body will remain in the receiving vault until definite arrangements are made as to where and when the final interment shall occur.

No young man out of the many who have spent their boyhood in this city where all their deeds are known and their faults, if any, are observed, was ever more honored than Mr. Paul DeGive, and in his death he is sincerely mourned.

"GOING TO JERUSALEM."

Hon. L. T. Sweeney at the Christian Church Next Thursday Evening.

Hon. L. T. Sweeney, who is one of the most fascinating lecturers in the country, will entertain a large audience at the First Christian church next Tuesday evening, with a sentimental visit to Jerusalem.

As a speaker Mr. Sweeney is thoroughly captivating. He has never lectured in Atlanta before, but his reputation has extended all over the country, and wherever he has lectured he has swept the field. His lecture on the city of Jerusalem is one that everybody ought to hear, especially all Christian people and members of the church.

The lecture will be under the auspices of the Ladies' Mission Society. The price of admission is 50 cents. Tickets are selling rapidly and the church will be filled.

A cough needs quick and effective treatment. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup furnishes this.

FUNERAL OF MR. SMITH.

It Will Occur from His Late Residence on Davis Street This Afternoon.

The funeral of Mr. James Smith will occur from his late residence on Davis street this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. Smith was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and a delegation from that society will attend the funeral in a body.

The interment will be at Oakland cemetery.

AT THE YOUNG MENS' LIBRARY.

There Will Be a Meeting of the Board of Directors This Afternoon.

There will be a meeting of the board of directors of the Young Men's Library Association this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

All of the members are asked to take notice of the fact that a full attendance may be on hand. Several matters of interest will be discussed.

Athletes of the Present Day.

J. E. Sullivan, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, president of the Pastime Athletic Club, and Athletic editor of The Sporting Times, writes:

"For years I have been actively connected with athletic sports. I always found it to my advantage to use ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS while in training, as they quickly remove soreness and stiffness; and when attacked with any kind of pains, the result of slight colds, I always used ALLCOCK'S with beneficial results. I have noticed that most athletes of the present day use nothing else but ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS."

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—The Southern Agricultural works filed a suit for $4,000 damages yesterday against the Western Union Telegraph Company. The petition alleges that an agent of the company telegraphed that he could get some notes placed at 8 per cent discount. The telegram read 11 per cent when delivered in Atlanta. The agent was ordered not to discount at that. Subsequently the makers of the note failed and now the company seeks to recover from the Western Union.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many afflicted with rheumatism, and we urge all who suffer from this disease to give this medicine a trial.

HAPPY PAPA.—Mr. John Cheshire is the possessor of a happy smile and a ten pound baby. The little lady has been named Miss Mildred. Papa John is happy—that goes without saying.

BEGINNING TO BOOM

The Outlook Brightening in the Real Estate Market.

$13,000 FOR A PIECE OF PROPERTY

The Harvey Johnson Place Sold to Mr. H. T. Phillips—Mr. E. P. Black Makes a Big Sale.

The clouds which, for several weeks, have been hovering over the real estate market are beginning to disappear and a jollier, more enthusiastic set of men cannot be found than the members of that clever brotherhood who scratch their living out of Atlanta dirt.

A representative of The Constitution sauntered into the office of Colonel George W. Adair yesterday afternoon, and found him, as usual, seated in a chair with the record of a busy day's work clearly indicated in his face.

"How are you, colonel?" was the question which began the short interview.

"Never better in my life," said Colonel Adair, with a broad Scotch-Irish smile, "never better in my life. Did you ever see me in better health?"

The reporter confessed that he had not and furthermore, congratulated Colonel Adair that he was able to make such a declaration after his prolonged illness of last winter.

Touching upon the subject which was nearer to Colonel Adair's heart, perhaps, than any other one, the reporter inquired as to the condition of the real estate market.

"Beautiful!" replied the veteran real estate dealer, in the most discriminate use of the word. "I was never more enthusiastic on the subject, and I believe the present year will be one of great prosperity throughout this city. We are on the verge of better times, the clouds are lifting, and, as the poet says, 'There's life in the old land yet.'" As the colonel spoke, in this glowing way, the reporter was ushered back in his own recollection, to the time when Colonel Adair used to sell naked property out on the Boulevard. The colonel prophesied that in ten years all of that section of town would be built up. There were few who caught his enthusiasm or shared his faith, but he sold the property and his predictions have been trebly realized.

"We are going to have a good year," repeated Colonel Adair. "I can feel it in my bones." With that the reporter left to pay his respects to other dealers in the same commodity.

Harvey Johnson's Place Sold.

Among the trades in real estate which were consummated last week was the sale of the Harvey Johnson property on Peachtree street.

The sale was made through Messrs. Harris & Nutting, the well-known real estate dealers, and the amount of money realized from the sale of the property was $13,000.

The lot is situated on the corner of Peachtree and Seventh streets and is one of the most desirable locations in the city. It was purchased by Mr. H. T. Phillips.

Another sale, involving a large sum of money, was made by Mr. E. P. Black of a very considerable piece of property, the transfer of which has not, as yet, been consummated.

All of the real estate men report a bright outlook and several lots have been sold during the last few days. The indications all point to a most successful year in the real estate market in this city.

SENT THEM UP.

Two White Men and Two Negroes Were Sentenced Yesterday.

Four men, two negroes and two whites, Will Whatley, M. J. Roberts, Henry Sanford and John Hayes were sentenced by Judge Clark yesterday.

The first one sentenced was Will Whatley, who was convicted of larceny from the house, having been charged with burglary. He received eight years. He is a negro. The next man sentenced was M. J. Roberts, white, who has a brother in the penitentiary. He was sent up for three years. Henry Sanford, colored, went up for one year. John Hayes, convicted of shooting at another, was given four years in the penitentiary. He shot another man and claimed that it was about his wife.

The grand jury of Alexander county, North Carolina, found a true bill against a judge who was a day late in opening court, but did not have the nerve to present the bill. It is said, also, that the judge stated he would have sent the grand jurors to jail had they returned the bill.

Thin Children Grow Fat

on Scott's Emulsion, because fat foods make fat children. They are thin, and remain thin just in proportion to their inability to assimilate food rich in fat.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil is especially adaptable to those of weak digestion—*it is partly digested already.* Astonishing how quickly a thin person gains solid flesh by its use!

Almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

HALE INVESTMENT CO.

Rental and Real Estate Loan Agency,

No. 53 N. Pryor St., 2 Equitable Build'g.

FOR SALE THIS WEEK.

1 two-story brick store, central.
1 five-room house, adjoining Inman Park;
1 four-room house, adjoining Inman Park, on monthly payments of $20.58.

No cash required of responsible party. Don't miss this chance to get a nice home in excellent neighborhood. On car line and near Edgewood avenue school. Choicest location for persons of moderate means in Atlanta.

Wanted to buy 40-acre truck farm within 6 or 8 miles of city. Houses for rent

DAYTON HALE, Secretary.

jan 16—4m tues thur sun

AUCTION

AUCTION—At T. A. Shelton's new stables, corner Mitchell and Madison, formerly Thompson street. Just received several carloads of Kentucky and Tennessee horses to be sold at auction Monday 10 a. m. Also two loads well-broken Texas horses and two loads fine mules just received. T. A. Shelton.

OPEN 'TILL MAY

HOTEL CORDOVA,

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

One of the group of Spanish-Moresque palaces (Ponce de Leon, Alcazar, Cordova). American plan. Rate—$3, $3.50, $4 per day.

C. R. KNOTT, Manager.

Hotel Ponce deLeon opens Jan. 10, 1894.

PERMANENT OFFICES

203-204 Kiser Building, Atlanta.

CONSULTATION FREE 30 DAYS ONLY,

Commencing Wednesday, February 7, 10 O'clock A. M.

Special Attention

paid to Eye Surgery and treatment of all diseases of the Eye and Nervous System, such as Cataracts, Pterygiums, Cross Eyes, Granulated Eyelids, Neuralgia, Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, Nervous Dyspepsia, Chorea or St. Vitus Dance, etc.

Cross-Eyes Straightened

by Dr. Moore's Painless Method, without Ether or Chloroform. No failures, no tying up of eyes or remaining indoors.

The first case of cross eyes calling on Dr. Moore will be straightened free of charge.

All the Latest Instruments and Most Improved Methods Employed in Fitting Glasses.

Brief Clippings from Georgia Papers

fully explain who Dr. Moore is and why he permanently located in Atlanta.

Exactly What He Represents.

"The searching investigation we made concerning the doctor is familiar to the readers of The News. We found him to be exactly what he represents himself, and the wonderful cures he has accomplished in Savannah bear witness to his remarkable ability as a specialist. It is Dr. Moore's intention, after visiting a number of other cities in Georgia as he has visited Savannah, to locate permanently in one of the larger cities and establish a private sanitarium."—Savannah News.

Deserves Success.

"The Telegraph has knowledge of some of Dr. Moore's patients and knows them to be profoundly grateful. He has had remarkable success in straightening cross eyes, and his patients say the operation is entirely without pain during or after the operation, and they lose no time from their usual occupation. Dr. Moore intends to locate permanently in Georgia and open a private sanitarium. We wish him abundant success and he deserves it."—Macon Telegraph.

The Prize Secured.

"The Press is under no obligations to Dr. Moore, nor is he to us, except that we feel it our duty to recommend and praise him for the excellent work he has done in this city and vicinity. Dr. Moore leaves Savannah with a record he should feel proud of, and after his tour of the state and he permanently locates it is the wish of all who came in contact with him that Savannah will be the place, but if any of our sister cities secures the prize he is sure to have a large practice from here, for our people have learned of his professional skill and honorable methods of doing business."—Savannah Press.

A Valuable Acquisition.

"It is Dr. Moore's intention to settle permanently in one of the largest cities of Georgia and establish a sanitarium for the treatment of the diseases of which he makes a specialty. Dr. Moore would make a valuable acquisition to any community and to the entire south."—Macon News.

Stands at the Head.

"Dr. Moore has been found all that was expected, both professionally and socially, and is an honest man, who stands among those at the head of his profession."—Looking Glass, Savannah, February 18, 1893.

Will Return to Georgia.

"Dr. Moore is a graduate of Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, and of the New York Polyclinic, and is making an eminent reputation in his profession. He goes from Augusta to Florida, whence he will return north and next winter return to Georgia to permanently reside in one of the Georgia cities in which he has practiced. The doctor thinks favorably of Augusta, and it is entirely possible and our sincere desire that he may choose this city as his future place of residence."—Augusta Chronicle.

Hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. No Hours Sundays. Consultation free for 30 days only.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

Coal for Waterworks

Sealed bids will be received until 11 o'clock a. m., February 7th, for the delivery of one thousand, five hundred tons of coal at the Chattahoochee station and one thousand, five hundred tons of coal at the Reservoir station, known respectively as Stations No. 1 and No. 2. Bidders must specify the name of the coal, size and quality. Payments will be made by the 15th of each month following delivery. Certificates of the engineer in charge or each pumping station will be accepted as evidence of the coal having been received. A bond will be required for faithful performance of contract. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids should be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners, Waterworks Office, Atlanta, Ga."

WM. G. RICHARDS, Superintendent.

jan23 to feb7

CALHOUN & McGRATH,

Room 204 Equitable Building, Real Estate and Renting—Loans Negotiated.

Best home in city, north side, $30,000.

752 acres in central Georgia, near railroad; 8-room house, new, two ginhouses, gins and engines; seventeen good tenant houses; produces 150 bales of cotton annually. Terms, one-half cash, balance in four years; $10,000.

Piedmont Heights Land Company stock cheap.

Corner lot, Oak street, West End; $16 per front foot.

We want a few acres just outside city; must be a bargain.

Choice houses and lots all over the city. Places on monthly payments.

Farm lands for sale and exchange for Atlanta property.

Georgia avenue, 9-r. h.; one-third cash, balance four years; $3,250.

ANSLEY BROTHERS,

Real Estate and Loans.

$2,500—Beautiful 100-foot front Inman Park lot. Inman Park property is selling now.

$11,000—Property centrally located, well improved; renting now for $100 per month—over 10 per cent.

$25,000—Beautiful Peachtree home; near in.

$8,000 buys cheapest piece of central property in city; must be cash; 1½ blocks from carshed.

$800—New 3-room house and lot; $100 cash, balance easy.

$6,000—385 acres of land and water power 750-horse, 18 miles from Atlanta. What a place for a cotton factory! And how cheap!

DECATUR LOTS—$500, ¾-acre lot; $1,000, ¼-acre lot fronting Ga. R. R., near institute; also improved property well located and cheap.

FARMS—5 to 1,000 acres near Atlanta cheap. Office, 12 E. Alabama St. Telephone, 363.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Isaac Liebman,

Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agent,

28 PEACHTREE STREET.

$9,000 buys 192 feet front on E. T., V. & G. R. R.; also street and alley; fronts this side of the three-quarter mile circle. Reasonable terms.

$32,500 buys store 35½ feet front and over 130 feet average depth, in the very heart of city. Owner was offered $40,000 for this two years ago, but can make use of some money now and hence this very low figure.

$3,500 buys nice 6-room house and lot on Brotherton street, near Forsyth st.; $2,250 cash; balance October 31, 1895, without interest.

$8,000 buys 12-room house, lot 54x140 to alley, on Washington st.; one-third cash, balance easy.

$4,200 buys 114x188 on Auburn ave., near Mr. Glenn's residence.

$750 buys beautiful lot 44x125 to alley, on Linden ave., near Fort st.

ISAAC LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree st.

THE UNION SQUARE

THE Superb Location

and the rich and profuse endowments bestowed by nature makes Union Square the most attractive suburb of Atlanta. With beautiful avenues, lovely parks and large well-shaded lots, within a few minutes' of the center of the city by the electric cars, what more can the suburban home-seekers ask? If you have not seen the property, don't fail to do so at once. Now is the time to buy preparatory to building in the spring. Call at our office for full information.

Union Square Land Co.

40 Marietta Street.

W. M. SCOTT & CO.

Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

40 acres three miles beyond Buckhead, all in timber; $600 buys it; well worth $1,200; one-half cash, balance 12 months; non-resident owner. This is a pick-up. W. M. Scott & Co.

Marietta, Ga.—We have a 30-acre farm three-fourths of a mile from depot, just beyond national cemetery, beautiful location, surrounded by choice homes; 5-room dwelling, etc. Will exchange for city property, $2,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

West End—We have a large block of high and level property, subdivided into very large lots—76x250, and 85x264, with a fifteen-foot alley in the rear. These lots lie beautifully. Some of them inside city limits, the others being just over the line. Gas and water near at hand. Electric cars within one block and a new line to be built through the property during the year. Several nice houses are now being built on this property and at the prices asked it is the cheapest property today on the market. To approved purchasers we will sell these lots on remarkably easy terms, viz; price $500 to $750 each, $50 cash, balance monthly, with this proviso, the lots must not be subdivided within a specified term of years. W. M. Scott & Co.

Sam'l W. Goode, Attorney.
J. A. Reynolds. Albert L. Beck.

GOODE, BECK & CO.,

REAL ESTATE OFFERS

CENTRAL 2-story, 10-r. residence, barn and stables, lot 115x265 feet, to exchange for smaller house and lot on or near Whitehall or Boulevard or Jackson st.

PULLIAM ST., 4-r. cottage, neat and new, for $1,650; will exchange for small farm.

PEACHTREE VACANT LOT 100x200 feet; a corner on car line, at $11,000.

WEST END LOT 100x250 feet, which cost the owner $4,000, and he will now sell for $3,000, if taken quickly.

SYLVAN AVE., 3-r. cottage, lot 50x120 feet, $1,200; it is near Capitol ave.

JACKSON ST., vacant lot 50x150 feet to alley, near Highland ave., at a great bargain, $2,500.

HIGHLAND AVE., lot 110 feet through to Adams street, $3,000.

$200 EACH for a number of desirable lots at Decatur, Ga., 50x150 feet each to 15-foot alley; lie well and covered with trees; right at Ga. R. R., dummy and electric lines and Agnes Scott institute; easy terms.

$1,300 for neat 3-room cottage on Davis street, on lot 66x100 feet to 10-foot alley; good neighborhood; only one block from two car lines; liberal terms.

ORMEWOOD PARK lots to suit everybody; just outside city limits beyond Grant park; lots high, large, level and shady; splendid neighbors, delightful surroundings; valuable improvements going up on all side. pSecial inducements to those who build attractive homes. The best property for the money in the market today; examine and be convinced.

$4,000 FOR beautiful corner lot 50x195 to Piedmont ave.; high, level and shady; best of surroundings; all city improvements in front of it; electric car line in front; liberal terms.

$450 ON easy payments for high and level lot 70x156 feet; on car line and first-class neighborhood, just outside city limits; valuable improvements all around it.

$80 A FRONT FOOT for beautiful North avenue lots facing Peters park and the pretty homes recently built there; easy terms.

PEACHTREE HOMES and vacant lots in great variety. Will be pleased to furnish full list on application.

GOODE, BECK & CO.,
Cor. Peachtree and Marietta sts.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE,

14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

I HAVE FOR RENT A STORE ON

On Whitehall St.

NEAR CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

A SPLENDID STAND FOR RETAIL BUSINESS OF ANY KIND. CALL AND EXAMINE IT.

G. W. ADAIR.

INSURANCE--FREE.

Every pair of Shoes that goes out of our store is fully covered by insurance. It is this very "policy" that renders ours the safest place to buy footwear. One man in a hundred, perhaps, can tell split leather from full stock, a welt shoe from hand-made, oil cloth from patent leather. The other ninety-nine often run a risk in buying—but NOT here. Our insurance insures. It insures you against poor workmanship, defective stock, old goods. It insures you'll get all hand work in our hand-made shoes—welts when you buy them—full stock when we say they are. MORE—it insures you'll get your money's worth of wear. Bear in mind, type cannot tell as well as the eye, how really worthful they are, and to know them one must meet them.

McKELDIN & CARLTON

23 Whitehall—45 Peachtree.

P. S. We neglected to say we are leaders in Fancy Shoes and Slippers—and a chance at $25 in gold given with every purchase of Shoes or Hats—at either store.

PLUMBING MATERIAL.

SELLING GAS fixtures, globes, gas and water pipe and everything in the plumbing line 25 per cent below cost; sale will continue only a few days longer; come at once and get a bargain. 9 South Broad street. feb 4, 3t—sun, tue, fri.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—40 acres, 3½ miles from the Kimball house, on the Seaboard Air-Line road, for exchange for a farm in the Piedmont region of Alabama, Georgia or the Carolinas; lies prettily for lots, overlooking Atlanta. W. W. Goodrich, Atlanta, Ga. jan 25—2w.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$200 YIELDS $45 WEEKLY! Financial depression does not affect Rowe's Infallible Handicapping System. Best and safest speculative investment offered. Third successful year. Prospectus 1894 free. C. D. Rowe, Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y. feb 6—1m.

WANTED—To sell one-half interest in one of the best markets in Atlanta; fully stocked, with large refrigerator, new outfit of tools, scales, etc. Apply at 245 Peters street.

SPECULATION—We offer special facilities to operators, large or small, for trading on margins in stocks, grains or provisions. Market letter issued regularly, giving latest confidential advices. Orders received on 1 per cent margins. Our book, "Speculation, or How to Trade," mailed on receipt of 2-cent stamp. C. F. Van Winkle & Co., 236 LaSalle street, Chicago. jan2-52t tues

FOR SALE—Two nice and complete sets of saloon fixtures. Potts & Potts. jan28-2w sun tues thur

CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE—Retail drug store, doing a business of $75,000 a year; will sell for half its real value, as the owner desires to retire. A chance not offered once in 20 years. W. H. Read, Lexington and Howard streets, Baltimore, Md. feb 4—3t

FOR SALE—Complete set of drug store fixtures, embracing wall cases, prescription case, show cases, mirrors, etc.; very handsome; cost $2,000; bargain offered. Smith Drug Co., Brunswick, Ga. jan21-2w-eod

WANTED—A drug store, not to cost over $5,000. Address E. F., Constitution office. feb2-3t-fri sun tues.

FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT—No. 8 Highland avenue, two-story, eight rooms, hot and cold water and all conveniences; immediate possession. Charles Z. Bialock, owner, 23½ Whitehall street. dec31-tf

ROOMS FOR RENT.

EXTRA LARGE, dry room, suitable for storage or for rent, $3 monthly. 46 Powers street.

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

216 PEACTHREE STREET—For rent, furnished rooms, with or without board.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—One storeroom, large and convenient for business; will rent cheap. Apply to Traynham & Ray, 90 Decatur street. jan19-m fri sun tues

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$500 purchase money note, last payment, on $4,000 purchase of real estate in Mississippi, dated November 9, 1893, payable one year after date, drawing 10 per cent interest from date; will take face value. Address 406 Kiser building.

WANTED—Stock of series of 2 and 3 in Southern Mutual Building and Loan Company. Advise number shares and amount paid in and price wanted. Stock, Box 281. feb 4—3t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—100 persons, big or little, to have their photos made this week for $1.50, cash at time of sitting, cabinet size, at Kuhn's gallery.

DESKS WANTED—One 8-foot oak desk; also one roller top desk. Address, care Constitution, "Desks."

CAUTION—If you are satisfied with your present typewriter and wish to remain so don't examine the 1894 Model Densmore. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street. feb 6, 5t.

WANTED—To buy a second-hand safe, size 2,000 to 3,000 pounds. Parties having such for sale will write full description, giving make, cash price, etc. Address Henry, care Weinmeister hotel.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

7-ROOM HOUSE and new stables in one block of the most desirable part of Peachtree street; car line in 100 feet of property; on easy terms; biggest bargain in Atlanta, at $4,500. Osborn & Forrester, No. 7 North Pryor street. 'Phone 182. feb 6, 2t—tue, thur.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION—If you are satisfied with your present typewriter and wish to remain so don't examine the 1894 Model Densmore. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street. feb 6, 5t.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED of James Gray, the son of James Gray and Elizabeth Gray; left Bridgeport in 1886; information greatly to his benefit by addressing Stiles T. French, 225 Warren street, Bridgeport, Conn. feb 6—3t.

CAUTION—If you are satisfied with your present typewriter and wish to remain so don't examine the 1894 Model Densmore. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street. feb 6, 5t.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE—The firm of Cooksey & Murphy is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. J. A. Cooksey, C. P. Murphy. February 1, 1894. feb 4—3t

WANTED—The names and residences of the collateral heirs of Miss Mariamna ——, who married Peter Callan and removed with him from Georgia to Mississippi in 1830. F. E. Dycus, Archer City, Tex. feb 3-5t.

MARRIED LADIES, for absolute safety and health use the Gem. New Invention. Send 10 cents. Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. sep1-1y

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty miles away. july 16-1y.

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., Jewelers, 57 Whitehall. jan18—3m

WANTED—Board.

THREE YOUNG MEN desire one large, nice room with board in private family, near in. Address, giving terms, Box 152, city.

LOST.

LOST—Today six yards black serge and linings, between Capitol avenue and Whitehall street. Return to 267 Capitol avenue and get reward.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by samples to the wholesale and retail trade; sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary; money advanced for advertising and expenses; permanent position. Address, with stamp, King Manufacturing Co., D 16, Chicago, Ill. feb 6, 42t—tue, thur

WANTED—At once, a first-class butler or a No. 1 chambermaid, with recommendations. 258 Peachtree street.

WANTED—Salesmen on the road to sell advertising cards and calendars on commission direct from the manufacturer; can make $50 per week. Advertising Specialty Company, Buffalo, N. Y. jan21-12t-e o d

WANTED—A salesman; $20 to $50 weekly can be made with our goods in any locality; will prove it or forfeit $100. Salary or commission as you prefer. The results of a few hours' work often equal a week's wages. Address "Manufacturers," P. O. Box 5308, Boston, Mass. jan 9-26t sod.

WANTED—Salesmen or agents. Good pay selling pants to order $3, suits $15. Hunter Tailoring Company, Cincinnati, O. dec4-60t e o d

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, clerks, stenographers, etc., desiring positions in south or west address with stamp, Commercial Employment Bureau, 30 Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn. jan28-3w sun tues fri

WANTED—Three salesmen acquainted in the south to travel for large wholesale houses; lines, boots and shoes, clothing and hardware; must have good references. Good salary and expenses. A merican Business Exchange, 714 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo. feb 4—3t

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER—Steady employment, experience unnecessary, $75 salary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago. aug 13—6m

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Several first-class lady canvassers. Apply Monday morning between 8 and 10 o'clock at 16½ East Mitchell street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position as assistant bookkeeper or stenographer; excellent references given. Address Business Man, care Constitution office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A position by northern woman as housekeeper or assistant; references. Address Housekeeper, The Elmwood, Marietta, Ga. feb 6—2t.

WANTED—Boarders.

ONE NICELY furnished front room, with board. 258 Peachtree street.

BOARDERS WANTED—Good board and pleasant rooms; a few more can be accommodated. Capitol house, No. 46 East Mitchell street. feb2-4t-fri sun tues thur

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

THE ECONOMY Combination Terracing Level reduced from $4 to $2; also rebuilt machinery, engines, gins, canemills, sawmills, pulleys, shafting, etc.; also some buggies, wagons and drays for sale or hire, or will exchange for run-down rigs; machinery repaired. 555 Marietta street.

THE LARGEST SUPPLY of typewriter supplies to be found in the city, and sole dealer for the celebrated Densmore machine. G. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st., Y. M. C. A. building. feb1 3m

WANTED—Agents.

GOOD AGENTS everywhere, for latest office specialty; sells itself with large profit. Enclose stamp. Am. Lock-Crank Co., Milwaukee, Wis. feb4 4t

BIG MONEY to agents selling our custom made men's clothing; lowest prices; goods sell at sight; agents wanted everywhere; references required. Address Alliance Clothing Co., 185 Franklin st., Boston, Mass. feb4 3t sun tues thu

$10 DAILY; greatest cooking utensil ever invented; retail 25 cents; 6 to 12 sold in every house; sample, postpaid, absolutely free. Nelson Little, Manufacturer, R 24, Chicago, Ill. dec28-sun tues thur

AGENTS—Having just established a southern bureau in Atlanta, 5, 6, and 7 Gould building, the attention of agents is invited to our line of popular and rapid selling subscription works. D. Appleton & Co. feb 3-1w.

WANTED—AGENTS—The Aetna Life and Accident Insurance Company wants ten active solicitors to work in Georgia. Address William H. Bone, Manager, 415 Kiser Building. jan 7-1mo.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PERSONS DESIRING loans on good residence property on reasonable terms apply direct to John Y. Dixon, 411 Equitable building.

WE CAN place very promptly now $10,000 to $20,000 on choice, improved Atlanta property, in loans ranging from $1,000 to $5,000. We would be pleased to have calls from parties desiring such loans. Only the best class of applications are solicited. Barker & Holleman, Rooms 30, 31, 32 Gould building. feb1 1w

$50,000 TO LEND without delay at 6 per cent, repayable monthly installments. Interstate Building and Loan Company, room 207 Equitable building or Box 281. feb 4—3t

R. H. JONES, 45 Marietta street.
$15,000—Central business property.
$5,000 or less—Choice residence property.
$2,000—on monthly plan.
All the above on hand now. Good, short-time paper bought. feb 4-3t.

$3,000 TO LOAN on long time on central or choice residence property. T. W. Baxter, 407 Equitable building. jan31-1w

MONEY TO LOAN—Purchase money notes bought by the Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building. jan28-3m

LOANS ON FARMS and city real estate negotiated at low rates. Gate City bank building. W. P. & W. C. Davis, Attorneys.

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiate loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. jan 4-1y.

LOANS OF ANY AMOUNT promptly negotiated on central business property at 6 per cent. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building.

MONEY lent on diamonds, watches, jewelry, notes and securities of every kind. References furnished. James Wright, 23 N. Forsyth st., opposite postoffice, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes or any note well secured. Call on or address T. W. Baxter, 407 Equitable building. jan31-1m

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. Room 33 Gould building.

EDUCATIONAL.

BOOKKEEPING, shorthand, mathematics. The Atlanta Night Business school; terms, $4 per month. Students prepared for civil service examinations. Professor G. W. Harp, principal, 23½ E. Hunter. jan 25, 1m—thu, sun, tue.

"— my watch! There goes my train!"

THE RIGHT KIND.

"Seek a watch as you'd seek for a wife, and you'll find
You'll like 'em first-rate if you get the right kind."

Let us show you a perfect movement—"the Stevens"— and explain why it is so.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
47 Whitehall. Jewelers.

"highland"

and

"blakemore"

fine old whiskeys—bottled at the distilleries—something exceptionally good—in full quart bottles—no room to kick on these whiskeys—come on now—the trade supplied by

bluthenthal & bickart,

"b. & b.,"

wholesale whiskies, etc.,

phone 378—marietta and forsyth sts

"canadian club."
"old oscar pepper" (o. o. p.)
"four aces" whiskey.

Children cry for
Cheney's Expectorant

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,

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A GAMING PARLOR.

Detectives Surprise a Party of Gentlemen at Poker.

AN ELEGANTLY EQUIPPED ROOM

Captain Wright Considering the Advisability of Seizing the Elegant Furniture of the Exclusive Parlor.

A fancy gaming parlor, equipped with fine oak furniture and all the necessary boards and tables to promote the reign of the god of chance, has been discovered by the city detectives in a private room in the old capitol building.

Saturday night while the local storm was getting in its heaviest licks, the wind blowing sheets of rain about in mad gusts and frolicking with telegraph poles in a mischievous fashion, and creating such a row generally that noises of all kinds were deadened, the city detectives quietly stepped into the very midst of the players and showed their hand.

They held a trump card and won. The rain and wind beat on even more furiously and the detectives sat down and arranged for a quiet disposition of the matter. They handled it without publicity until yesterday afternoon the connection of a non-resident with the case necessitated an entry on the police docket.

The city detectives kept the matter dark until yesterday. It became known through an entry on the police books of a case against W. W. Yates, charged with violating the laws. Inquiry of the detectives elicited the information that Yates was but one of a party that had been surprised while playing late Saturday night.

Mr. Yates is quite a nice looking gentleman and resides in New York. He is the southern representative of quite an extensive eastern establishment and makes frequent trips to Atlanta. He struck Atlanta last week and fell in with a number of gentlemen that he had met on former trips. Mr. Yates is a first class business man, but has a sprinkling of sporting blood in his veins, and between business hours he enjoys the exhilaration of the game.

He was with the party of prominent and well known gentlemen found by the detectives in a private room in the old capitol building. He joined in the fun without fear or thought of molestation, and was astounded when five city detectives presented themselves.

Captain Wright's men had heard of the gaming room in some way, and just before midnight they noiselessly ascended the stairway and approached the bell. They gave the regulation ring of the electric bell, which had become known to the detectives, and presently the door was opened by a gentleman. The detectives filed in and entered a room in which a party of gentlemen were seated around a table. Stacks of red and white poker chips adorned the table, and the face of each gentleman was a study. They took in the situation at a glance, and smilingly greeted the officers, while a sturdy gentleman proceeded to make a clever play.

The interruption of the detectives was not allowed to spoil the game, and the gentlemen continued to make neat plays. Captain Wright, who headed the party of officers, explained the object of his visit, and said something about making cases. The players didn't relish the idea, and after some talk it was arranged that the detectives should appear before the grand jury with the names of the gentlemen found in the room, and obtain true bills for gaming. The gentlemen would then quietly plead guilty and the case would be settled without publicity.

It was found yesterday by the detectives that if this programme was carried out, that one of the gentlemen would escape, as he is a New Yorker. It was decided that a case be made against him on the city docket. This was done and Mr. Yates deposited $25 as surety for his appearance. The other cases will go to the grand jury.

The most interesting feature of the case promises a development today. It concerns the disposition to be made of the furniture of the gaming room. Chief of Detectives Wright was undecided yesterday whether to seize it or not. Several months ago a gambling room was raided and a large quantity of costly furniture carted to police headquarters. This case has not been disposed of and Chief Wright has no legal precedent to follow in the matter. He will consult the proper legal authorities today, and if his opinion in the matter is borne out by the law he will take charge of the furniture and store it away at police headquarters. The furniture is very elegant and costly. The poker table is said by the officers to be a beauty.

Prevention is better than cure, and you may prevent attacks of rheumatism by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will keep your blood pure and free from acid and germs of disease.

The Belmont.

The Belmont has reopened under the management of Mrs. Robert W. Westmoreland. First-class family board is positively guaranteed at reasonable and popular prices. Special rates for day or table board. Electric lights throughout. The Belmont is situated on the corner of Walton and Cone streets. Will be run as a first-class family hotel. Patronage solicited feb-4-7t

WILL MEET TODAY.—The ladies of the Benevolent Society will meet in the reading rooms of Hibernia hall at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It will be the regular monthly meeting of the society, and a full attendance of the ladies is urgently requested. Mrs. A. B. Connolly is president and Mrs. H. G. Kuhrt secretary.

Caution.

If you are satisfied with your present typewriter and wish to remain so don't examine the 1894 Model Densmore. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street. feb 6, 5t.

A Tour of Jamaica.

The success which attended the running of tours to and through Jamaica by the Plant steamship line last year has encouraged them to announce three tours during February and March of this year. The first ship will leave Port Tampa on February 17th. The passage from Port Tampa will be $80, which includes hotel bill, carriage hire and railroad fare while on the island of Jamaica. These tours will, of course, be run in connection with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, which is the direct connection of the Plant system of railroads and steamship lines.

Governor R. B. Bullock, Judge Hopkins and several other Atlanta people went over last year and expressed themselves as delighted with the trip. President H. B. Plant will make the trip on the first ship of this season, February 17th.

Detailed information regarding these tours can be had by calling on Mr. E. E. Kirby, city ticket agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, corner Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

Use Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned South American appetizer, of exquisite flavor. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

Opening Announcement.

Hotel Marion, No. 97 North Pryor, is now open and ready for business. This hotel is fitted up with all modern improvements and most elegantly furnished. Our specialty will be in entertaining families. For rates, etc., call on or address G. D. Hodges, manager. feb 4—1m.

Two Daily Trains

Atlanta to Jacksonville vestibuled from end to end by E. T., V. & G. Ry. E. E. Kerby, city ticket agent, corner Kimball house. feb-4-3t

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C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Stop with Wink Taylor, manager Grand Central hotel, Columbia, S. C. Table excellent. Rooms the best.

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Dr. W. J. Tucker has removed to 16½ North Broad street. Diseases of the rectum and genito-urinary organs.

A Rare Bargain.

The Royal Fertilizer Company's receivers, of Charleston, S. C., have determined to sell their whole stock of fertilizers in lots to suit purchasers at advantageous prices. This will afford an unprecedented opportunity to buy fertilizers at advantageous prices and on advantageous terms. feb 6, 3t.

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It is a comprehensive cheapness that cuts down-prices with equal force on the plain and simple or rich and ornate. The types need the endorsement of the goods to make our meaning clear. There is much room for great interest in the showing of elegant styles. The charm is in the fresh beauty of the patterns and colors—not an old thing among them. Getting ready for Spring business—out the Winter stocks must go.

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NEW MACHINERY.

One 16"x6' bed "Reed" engine lathe with countershaft.
One 11"x5' bed "Reed" engine lathe with countershaft.
One 10"x4' "Reed" engine lathe, foot power.
One 13"x6' Barnes engine lathe, foot power.
One 13"x5' bed Barnes engine lathe, foot power.
One 25" back-geared power feed drill press, "Snyder's."
One 38" back-geared power feed drill press, "Barnes."
Five 25" back-geared power feed drill presses, "Barnes."
Ten 20" back-geared hand feed drill presses, "Barnes."
One 20" wood turner's lathe with countershaft.
One 12" wood turner's lathe with countershaft.
One 36" band saw, iron table, with countershaft.
One 8" hand jointer, "Herbert Baker's."
One 4-h. p. vertical engine with 6-h. p. vertical boiler combined, "Dutton's."
One 2-h. p. vertical engine, "Barnes."

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

One 36" re-saw.
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One tenon machine.
One iron frame railway cut-off saw.
One single surfacer Pony planer.
One 40" Cupola blower, "Buffalo."
One No. 5 Monogram exhauster, "Sturtevant."
One 2-h. p. vertical engine, "Willard's."
One overhanging carriage cut-off saw, "Rodgers."
One 20" Pony planer, "Fay's."
One wood lathe 18" swing, "Rodgers."
One double-acting blind wirer, "Hoyt's."
One 4-sided 8" molder, "Fay's."
One single mortiser door clamp, "Williamsport."

The above are only a few of a great many new and second-hand machines which we offer for metal and wood-working, and if bought at once will sell at reduced prices to make room for other goods.

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